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POLISH AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON MBFR TALKS

AU141156 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Oct 82 p 6

[Janusz Moszczenski interview with Ambassador Stanislaw Przygodzki, head of the Polish delegation to the MBFR talks in Vienna: "From the Perspective of 10 Years -- Vienna Negotiations" -- date and place of interview not given -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON MUTUAL BALANCED REDUCTIONS IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE WILL SOON ENTER THEIR 10TH YEAR. A SENSE OF DISAPPOINTMENT BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF SPECIFIC RESULTS IS INCREASING AMONG THE PUBLIC OF OUR CONTINENT. YOUR TRYBUNA LUDU CORRESPONDENT HAS ASKED AMBASSADOR STANISLAW PRZYGODZKI, HEAD OF THE POLISH DELEGATION TO THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS, SEVERAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THESE NEGOTIATIONS, WHOSE 28TH ROUND BEGAN ON 26 SEPTEMBER.

[Question] What is the current importance of the Vienna talks after 10 years?

[Answer] The Vienna negotiations were and are the only manysided platform for disarmament negotiations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO countries. This very fact indicates the importance of these negotiations. Nor has the importance of their purpose been reduced in any way: to strengthen stabilization and to lower the dangerously high degree of military concentration at the point of contact between the two most powerful military-political groupings of the present world in a region that is particularly saturated with hardware. WHAT IS MORE, THE NEED TO ACHIEVE SPECIFIC RESULTS IN VIENNA HAS BECOME EVEN MORE URGENT IN VIEW OF THE DANGER OF THE FURTHER INCRFASES IN THE CONCENTRATION OF THIS HARDWARE AS A RESULT OF THE FAMILIAR NATO DECISIONS ON ARMAMENT.

IT IS A FACT THAT THE PRESENT RESULTS OF THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ARE INCONSISTENT EITHER WITH THE OBJECTIVE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SITUATION OR WITH THE EXPECTATIONS THAT THE EUROPEAN PUBLIC ATTACHES TO THESE TALKS. THERE ARE MANY REASONS FOR THIS, AND ONE OF THEM IS A BASIC REASON, NAMELY, THAT THE NATO STATES HAVE QUESTIONED THE EXISTENCE OF THE APPROXIMATE MILITARY BALANCE IN CENTRAL EUROPE, WHICH HAS BEEN HISTORICALLY DEVELOPED AND REAFFIRMED BY EXCHANGES OF THE OFFICIAL DATA ISSUES BY THE TWO SIDES. EFFORTS ARE ALSO BEING MADE TO CHANGE THIS BALANCE IN FAVOR OF THE WEST. Two parallel activities are serving to promote these efforts: the demands made during the negotiations for asymmetric reductions and the ever newer armament programs, including conventional armaments, worked out and implemented by NATO staffs. The resolutions of this year's NATO summit in Bonn have also reaffirmed this line of strategy. It is obvious that such activities do not help promote the progress of the Vienna negotiations. The same can be said of the activities at odds with the aims and spirit of the Vienna negotiations such as, for example, the U.S.-FRG contract signed a few months ago on, among other things, the transfer to the FRG of six additional U.S. divisions in the case of "war or crisis." We should bear in mind that the term "crisis" is quite flexible.

[Question] While there is disappointment with the present progress the question is: What comes next?

[Answer] TO BE FAIR WE HAVE TO STATE THAT THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN ENTIRELY FRUITLESS. THEY HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE TO MAKE THE POSITIONS OF THE TWO SIDES MORE PRECISE AND TO DEFINE THE ISSUES THAT ARE OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR EACH SIDE. THESE LABORIOUS NEGOTIATIONS HAVE RESULTED IN SOME NEARING OF POSITIONS ON SOME ISSUES. THAT IS WHY IF OUR WESTERN PARTNERS SHOW POLITICAL WILL, I THINK THAT AN ACCORD COULD BE REACHED SOONER THAN IT WOULD BE REACHED IN OTHER AREAS OF DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS.

IN ANY CASE THERE IS NO OTHER ROAD THAN NEGOTIATIONS TO HALT THE ARMS RACE, ALTHOUGH ONE-SIDED MEASURES IN THIS REGARD COULD STIMULATE PROGRESS. Unfortunately, as we remember, the one-sided withdrawal by the USSR of 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks from the GDR did not meet with the West's positive response.

If these negotiations have not produced satisfactory results as yet, it logically follows that we should make greater efforts to come to an agreement on reduction pledges consistent with the requirements of reciprocity and of the equal security of the sides -- reductions that do not violate the balance of power, but shift this balance to a lower level. On the other hand, we must not let is happen that the negotiations become a cover for the NATO states to intensify the arms race. The pressure exerted by public opinion is of great significance in this regard. The massive peace movements on an unprecedented scale have become a qualitatively new feature. It is true that their spearhead is directed against nuclear armaments and the threat of nuclear war, but, as members of the most recent Pugwash Conference in Warsaw indicated, we must not let it happen that the possible restrictions on nuclear weapons should go hand in hand with a typical "compensation" in the form of intensified conventional armaments. An agreement in Vienna would create a specific barrier in this regard, in the sensitive area of Central Europe.

[Ouestion] Would you briefly describe the present state of the negotiations and evaluate the prospects for the present 28th round?

[Answer] At present two draft accords are available: the draft of the socialist countries submitted by Poland on 18 February 1982 and the Western draft -- the first draft of this kind in the past 9 years -- presented by the FRG delegation last July.

The draft accord worked out by the socialist countries constitutes an opportunity to overcome the stalemate of the negotiations. It is a balanced accord, one that can really be called a compromise. Responding to the position of the Western participants in the negotiations, this draft provides for relatively modest reductions in the Soviet and U.S. troops in the first stage (20,000 and 13,000 soldiers, respectively). However, we take the view that even such small but specific reductions and curbs would be of crucial importance for initiating the move to lower the threshold of the present balance of power without harming the security interests of any side. It is worth noting that integral part of the draft is the provision that ensures the necessary verification of the implementation of the accord and that seeks to strengthen trust.

As for the Western draft we can say that it is a certain step forward. Moreover, in contrast to the previous Western positions, it provides for reduction pledges by all direct participants. Unfortunately, with regard to all other points it not only does not take into account the socialist countries' postulates, but constitutes even a step backward in some respects and obviously seeks to achieve one-sided advantages. It suffices to state that, in line with the NATO representatives' views based on exaggerated estimates of the numerical strength of the Warsaw Pact forces, the Warsaw Pact countries would have to reduce 260,000 soldiers and the NATO countries only 90,000 soldiers in Central Europe in order to achieve equal collective ceilings of 900,000 soldiers for each side.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO ASSESS SUCH A CONCEPT OF ASYMMETRIC REDUCTIONS AS BEING COMPATIBLE WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY, RECIPROCITY AND THE UNDIMINISHED SECURITY OF SIDES. THIS MAKES IT PLAIN THAT A CHANGE IN THE PRESENT BALANCE OF POWER AND MILITARY SUPERIORITY ARE SOUGHT.

Moreover, despite the agreed scope of negotiations, the Western draft completely ignores the issue of reducing armaments, which are a very crucial element of military confrontation. Nor is there any provision in that draft for curbing the buildup of the air forces. The draft envisages that reductions should take place over 7 years and postulates that a system of control means which in our view is excessively expanded and which is inconsistent with real needs be instituted.

WE HOPE THAT THE WESTERN SIDE WILL IN THE END APPROACH THE ISSUE REALISTICALLY AND WILL GIVE UP FURTHER ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN ONE-SIDEDLY FAVORABLE SOLUTIONS AT THE COST OF THE OTHER SIDE'S SECURITY. Let me add that, while criticizing the position of our Western partners, we remain open to all constructive proposals and suggestions. WE TAKE THE VIEW THAT THE PARTICIPANTS IN NEGOTIATIONS SHOULD NOW JOINTLY BEGIN DRAWING UP A SPECIFIC TEXT OF ACCORD, BECAUSE THIS IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE METHOD OF FINDING A COMMON DENOMINATOR -- A METHOD THAT HAS BEEN TESTED DURING OTHER NEGOTIATIONS. The foreign ministers of Poland and the USSR pointed to the need for such joint work during minister Stefan Olszowski's visit to Moscow.

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ARE NOT TAKING PLACE IN A POLITICAL VACUUM. THE CLIMATE OF EAST-WEST RELATIONS AND, ESPECIALLY, OF THE SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS, WILL BE OF CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE FOR THE PROGRESS OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS. THE BRUTAL ANTI-POLISH AND ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN, WHICH HAS BEEN UNLEASHED IN THE WEST, ESPECIALLY IN THE UNITED STATES, SINCE 13 DECEMBER 1981, IS HELPING TO POISON THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE AND TO HARM EFFORTS AT DISARMAMENT.

I am deeply convinced that sooner or later sobriety will follow and the realization that a return to the policy of detente is in the good interest of all states and that checking the arms race is an imperative, the fulfillment of which will determine, without exaggeration, the future of all mankind.

Speaking of the Vienna negotiations and recognizing that the general political atmosphere can influence them, it is necessary to state that passively waiting for improvements in this atmosphere would be an unforgivable omission. This is because we can assume that this dependence can be reversed and that even a small but genuinely specific progress in Vienna could stimulate the process of overcoming the present unfavorable trends in the international situation. It is precisely in this direction that we will go -- patiently, but stubbornly and consistently.

[Question] What is Poland's role in the Vienna negotiations?

[Answer] Our experience of history and our place in Europe convince us that strengthening European stabilization is of primary significance for us. Since this strengthening is the purpose of the Vienna negotiations we are vitally interested in their success and, together with our allies, we are doing all we can to achieve an accord. The fact that the results of such an accord would be of measurable material significance in that the resources saved through troops reductions could be used for socioeconomic purposes is also important.

OUR COUNTRY'S PERSEVERING EFFORTS TO BRING FORWARD THE VIENNA TALKS ARE A CONTINUATION OF THE POLITICAL LINE OF THE RAPACKI PLAN 25 YEARS AGO AND THEN THE GOMULKA PLAN AND OTHER PEACEFUL INITIATIVES DESIGNED MAINLY TO STIMULATE THE PROCESS OF POLITICAL AND MILITARY DETENTE IN EUROPE. THE SUBMISSION BY POLAND LAST FEBRUARY OF THE DRAFT ACCORD WAS ALSO PROOF OF OUR MILITANCY IN THAT FIELD.

I would like to add that although our Polish delegation is one of the smallest at the Vienna talks, which is a result of far-reaching economies in our foreign service, we are doing all we can to make specific contributions and, especially, to reduce differences in positions and to search for solutions that all the states whose representatives participate in the Vienna talks can accept.

HOXHA CHAIRS AWP PLENUM; PERSONNEL CHANGES MADE

AU142004 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Communique on the Fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum:

The Fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum met on 13-14 October 1982 under the chairmanship of Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee. The plenum examined the report of the AWP Central Committee Politburo on the situation in the transportation sector and measures to be adopted for its consolidation, organization and development in the service of the economy and the population, delivered by Pali Miska, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

After widely discussing the report and having listened to the conclusions on this question presented by Comrade Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the AWP Central Committee Plenum unanimously approved the report and adopted pertinent decisions.

The plenum changed the status of Comrade Vangjel Cerava from candidate member of the AWP Central Committee to full member and made Comrades Kico Mustaqi and Simon Ballabani candidate members of the AWP Central Committee.

The plenum elected Comrade Vangjel Cerava secretary of the AWP Central Committee.

At the conclusion of the Fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum, Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, delivered an important speech.

[Signed] The Fifth AWP Central Committee Plenum

Tirana, 14 October 1982

REPORT ON PLANE HIJACKING TO VIENNA 14 OCTOBER

AU142052 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Austrian Information Agency, today at 1730 local time [1630 GMT], a Balkan Civil Aviation plane landed at the Vienna airport. The plane was on a charter flight on the Burgas-Warsaw route. The plane was forcefully diverted from its course by a person of Polish origin. According to data supplied by the Austrian police, the stewardess, Pavlina Dimitrova, was very slightly injured. The 69 passengers on board, all Polish citizens, and the plane's crew were unharmed. After the plane landed the intruder surrendered and was arrested by the police.

'Successful' Conclusion

AU151134 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The incident involving the Bulgarian Balkan Civil Aviation aircraft, which left Burgas yesterday on a charter flight to Warsaw and was forced to land at Vienna airport, has ended successfully. The passengers, all Polish citizens, have left for Warsaw, while the Balkan aircraft together with the crew will remain in Vienna [several words indistinct].

MEETINGS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS REPORTED 14 OCTOBER

Tsanov Meets Lewis

AU142043 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 14 Oct 82

["Expanding Bulgaro-American Cooperation in Transport" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Washington, October 14 (BTA correspondent) -- A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of Transport, led by Minister Vasil Tsanov, is on visit here at the invitation of the American minister of transport, Mr Andrew Lewis. At a meeting between the two ministers Mr Lewis and Mr Tsanov expressed readiness and willingness to expand cooperation in the sphere of transport which, in the two sides' opinion, would assist the further promotion of the relations between Bulgaria and the United States of America, especially in the economic sphere. Concrete questions of cooperation in the sea, automobile, air and rail transport, as well as the possibilities for exchange of technical and other experience were discussed.

Gotsev meets Eagleburger, Newell

AU142042 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Washington, October 14 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Luyben Gotsev, deputy-minister of foreign affairs and member of the Bulgarian delegation at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, met here the assistant state secretary of political issues, Mr Lawrence Eagleburger, at the invitation of the American side. Last year Mr Eagleburger visited Bulgaria.

They discussed a number of questions of the international situation and the international relations, including the state of the East-West relations, the Soviet-American talks in Geneva and the arms control, the idea of Mr Todor Zhivkov to convert the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons, the situation in the Middle East and the work of the UN General Assembly session so far.

Mr Gotsev and Mr Eagleburger also explained the stands of their countries on the state and prospects of bilateral political, economic and cultural relations.

They expressed the stand that the dialogue on international and bilateral questions is useful and should be continued, irrespective of the existing differences in the positions.

Mr Gotsev also met the assistant state secretary on international organizations, Mr Newell.

CEAUSESCU-LED DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 14 OCTOBER

Talks End

AU142038 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The official friendly visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Central Committee secretary general and president of Romania, and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, has ended. The official concluding talks were held today. A number of issues of bilateral relations and the international situation were discussed. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu expressed satisfaction with the important agreements reached at the Bulgarian-Romanian summit meeting. They emphasized that the present talks would give a strong impetus to the friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the RCP, between the two neighboring countries and peoples.

Academician Dr Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, first deputy premier of the Romanian Government, and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, today met at the Boyana residence with leaders of our scientific front and of education. The cordial and friendly talks were attended by Academician Angel Balevski, member of the State Council and chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Nacho Papazov, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; Prof Aleksandur Fol, minister of education, and others. Ideas were exchanged on further deepening scientific-technical cooperation and the ties between the research institutes and the higher educational establishments.

During the talks it was also emphasized that this was the way to make the scientists and specialists of the two countries contribute to implementing the agreements and accords reached between Bulgaria and Romania.

Zhivkov, Ceausescu at Rally

AU141700 [Editorial report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1500 GMT on 14 October begins a live relay from Sofia's Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture of a public rally devoted to Bulgarian-Romanian friendship, taking place on the occasion of the visit to Bulgaria of the Romanian delegation led by Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania.

At precisely 1500 GMT the announcer reports the entrance of "comrades Todor Zhivkov, Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu" amidst the applause of the participants. The national anthems of the two countries are played.

The rally is opened by Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee secretary and Sofia City BCP Committee first secretary. He greets Nicolae and Elena Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov and describes the visit of the Romanian delegation as a "holiday of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship." Aleksandrov expresses the hospitality of Sofia citizens, and at precisely 1507 GMT he gives the floor to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and State Council chairman, who is greeted by applause and the chanting of "BCP!"

Zhivkov begins his speech by greeting the Romanian guests on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and State Council and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people.

He reports that the "talks and meetings with the Romanian delegation have taken place in a warm and friendly atmosphere" and that "they will contribute to further strengthening the traditional Romanian-Bulgarian friendship."

Further on Zhivkov surveys "the historic sources of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship" starting with the point that "Bulgarian revolutionaries fighting against the Turks have found shelter on Romanian territory." Afterwards Zhivkov stresses the importance of the "regular contacts and meetings between Bulgarian and Romanian officials at all levels." He surveys the various cooperation agreements signed in the past with Romania and defines Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation as an "historic necessity."

Dwelling on the present meetings and talks with the Romanian delegation, Zhivkov points out that "conditions have been created for expanding Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation and production-sharing" and that "appropriate instructions have been given to specific organs." Zhivkov expresses "full satisfaction" with the results of the visit and pledges that "the Bulgarian people will do everything possible to fulfill the obligations which have been undertaken."

At 1520 GMT Zhivkov begins to survey the economic successes of the Bulgarian people and attributes these successes to "the efforts of the working people and the assistance and cooperation with the CEMA member-countries."

At 1522 GMT Zhivkov says "Comrades, it is impossible not to talk about the international situation, which has been aggravated because of the imperialist circles and first of all the United States." Zhivkov maintains that "the policy of Reagan's administration contradicts the interests of entire mankind." Therefore, Zhivkov points out, the "development of the peace movement throughout the world is a result of this contradiction." In this context he mentions the "peaceful foreign policy" of the Warsaw Pact member-countries and greets recent "peace proposals and initiatives of the Soviet Union, among them the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons." Zhivkov invites NATO to join in undertaking this obligation.

Zhivkov points out the importance of the Madrid meeting and declares: "The Bulgarian people has always been and will be on the side of the nations fighting for freedom and social progress." In this context Zhivkov condemns "the bloody aggression of Israel in Lebanon" and expresses "full support of the just cause of the Palestinian people." The Middle East crisis can be solved only by withdrawing the Israeli troops from all territories conquered in 1967 and "establishing an independent Palestinian state." For this purpose Zhivkov suggests the convening of an international conference "with the participation of all affected sides, including the representatives of the Palestinian people."

Further on Zhivkov condemns "all forms of colonialism and apartheid." "Peace is endangered, but it can be saved, because this is the wish of the peoples," Zhivkov declares. He stresses that the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is entirely devoted to this goal. In this context he stresses "Bulgaria's constructive proposals in the Balkans," specifically pointing out the proposal "to turn the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone." Zhivkov expresses Bulgaria's willingness "to further expand its cooperation with all Balkan countries as evidence of this willingness. "Bulgaria is making and will continue to make its contribution to protecting peace," Zhivkov says. "The unity and unity of action of the fraternal socialist countries is the most secure guarantee of continuing to build the new life of our countries."

At 1530 GMT Zhivkov again greets the Romanian delegation and conveys fraternal greetings to the entire Romanian people. At 1531 GMT Zhivkov concludes his speech amidst prolonged applause and chants of "BCP!" and "Eternal friendship!" "Long live the friendship and cooperation of the socialist community!" exclaims Zhivkov at the end of his speech.

At 1532 GMT the floor is given to Nicolae Ceausescu, who is greeted by prolonged applause. Ceausescu speaks in Romanian, with superimposed translation in Bulgarian. He conveys the "best wishes of the Romanian people and the Romanian party and state" to the Bulgarian people, party and state. Ceausescu too dwells on the "historic sources of Bulgarian-Romanian friendship". He mentions the "combat friendship of Romanians and Bulgarians, which dates from the war of 1877-1878" and points this friendship out as the basis of their "cooperation and solidarity."

"During the years of the socialist regime, Bulgarian-Romanian friendship and cooperation were elevated to a new level," Ceausescu says. He points out equality and non-interference in each other's internal affairs as the "solid foundation" of this friendship and cooperation. He stresses the "constant development of Bulgarian-Romanian trade exchange and production-sharing, as well as cooperation in the areas of science and technology, and culture and education." Bulgarian-Romanian relations are an "example of relations between neighboring socialist and friendly countries, which are cooperating in the successful construction of their socialist society and in improving the well-being of their peoples."

Ceausescu points out "the special importance of the traditional meetings with Comrade Todor Zhivkov," meetings which are "a symbol of the great friendship and cooperation of our peoples." Ceausescu also expresses his "full satisfaction" with the results of the talks which have been conducted and also points out that they "will contribute to expanding the Bulgarian-Romanian cooperation in all areas." "New elements will be added to this cooperation," Ceausescu says without specifying what these elements are. "We shall do everything so that the Bulgarian and Romanian working people will continue to cooperate as friends and good neighbors," he asserts. The participants in the rally respond by chanting "Eternal friendship!"

At 1545 GMT Ceausescu imparts his impressions of his present visit to Bulgaria, during which he had "witnessed the great successes of the Bulgarian people in constructing the developed socialist society." He wishes the Bulgarian people "new working triumphs." Ceausescu briefly surveys the successes of the Romanian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress and mentions measures which have been taken to improve the country's economic organization and agriculture.

"The exemplary relations between Bulgaria and Romania" are contributing to strengthening the camp of peace and socialism," Ceausescu says.

At 1550 GMT Ceausescu turns to the international situation and states that the present talks have "confirmed the determination of the two countries to cooperate in strengthening detente and assisting all peoples struggling for peace and peaceful coexistence." "Only under the conditions of peace can the Romanian people secure the necessary preconditions of improving their well-being," Ceausescu says. He denounces "forces which use diktat and interference" and reiterates the necessity of "strengthening the independence of the nations." Pointing at the "Many unsolved conflicts throughout the world," and the "acceleration of the arms race," Ceausescu maintains that "they constitute a great danger for the existence of mankind." He appeals to all peoples "to unite their efforts and prevent war by strengthening the policy of detente, cooperation and peace."

Ceausescu elaborates on the danger of a nuclear war, and stresses that "there will be no winner and losers in such a war." He stresses "the great importance of the peace movement in Europe," as well as "Romania's determination to further contribute to preserving peace and implementing the peaceful policy of disarmament and the right of the peoples to freedom and life." Ceausescu mentions the "danger of deploying nuclear missiles in Europe" and stresses the importance of "strengthening cooperation among the Balkan peoples." He points out Romania's "willingness to develop good relations with all Balkan peoples" and again refers to the need of "strengthening Bulgarian-Romanian economic cooperation."

He declares Romania's adherence to "solving the Middle East conflict through neogitations" and condemns the Israeli "aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples." Ceausescu also reiterates the need of "full Israeli withdrawal" and the "establishment of an independent Palestinian state," pointing out the need of "guaranteeing the security of all states in the region." He calls for "immediately stopping the Iranian-Iraqi conflict" and appeals to the sides to begin negotiations. Ceausescu stresses the "importance of developing the relations with all socialist countries, something which will increase the role of these countries in international life." This will contribute to "strengthening the prestige of socialism in the world," Ceausescu says.

He stresses the need of developing relations with the developing countries on the basis of "equality and noninterference" and again expresses Romania's willingness to at in this respect.

At 1609 GMT Ceausescu again expresses satisfaction with the "fruitful talks" and expresses his belief that they will contribute to developing Bulgarian-Romanian friendship. He conveys greetings to the Bulgarian people and wishes them successes in "constructing the developed socialist society and implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress."

At 1611 GMT Ceausescu completes his speech.

At 1612 GMT Chudomir Aleksandrov closes the meeting by pledging that "everything will be done for successfully implementing the agreements reached during the present talks and meetings with the Romanian delegation" and thanking Ceausescu for the "wishes expressed in his speech."

At 1614 GMT the Internationale is played.

The announcer identifies the following officials as having attended the meeting: "Comrades Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Todor Bozhinov, and Andrey Lukanov; Niko Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member and aide to Comrade Todor Zhivkov; Todor Stoychev, Bulgarian ambassador to Romania; and the participants in the official Bulgarian-Romanian talks."

Officials at Departure

AU141711 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1650 GMT on 14 October carries a live relay from Sofia airport on the departure of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Central Committee secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of his wife Elena Ceausescu.

The announcer says that a military detachment of the Bulgarian People's Army presents military honors to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and those accompanying him. A march played by a brass band is heard, which is followed by the Bulgarian and Romanian anthems. Comrades Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov salute the military detachment.

Following this Ceausescu shakes hands with the Bulgarian leaders present at the airport: Alexandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Dimitur Stanishev, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov and Chudomir Aleksandrov.

The announcer notes the importance of the talks held between the two leaders.

At 1658 GMT the announcer says that Todor Zhivkov accompanies Nicolae Ceausescu to his plane. Shortly thereafter the plane takes off and the live relay from Sofia airport ends at 1700 GMT.

YORDANOV VIEWS CONTRIBUTION OF CULTURE TO PEACE

AU131200 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 12 October 82 pp 1-3

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO interview with Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Committee for Culture on the occasion of the conclusion of Soviet Culture Days in Bulgaria -- date and place of interview not given]

[Excerpt] Question: Can you tell us something about the stand expressed during the Bulgarian-Soviet cultural cooperation session in connection with cultural cooperation as a factor in the struggle for the preservation of peace?

Answer: The great importance of our coordinated actions for the expansion of international cultural cooperation as contributing to the popularization of the historical cultural achievements of real socialism were stressed at this session.

We are living in an era of tension and contradictions. The adventurist military circles of worldwide imperialism and NATO are trying to precipitate the world toward the brink of a destructive thermonuclear war. The Reagan administration is promoting a policy of total struggle against detente and peaceful cooperation. This is why our progressive worldwide culture is called upon to erect an unsurpassable barrier against the forces of destruction and obscurantism. In this lofty humanitarian cause, which is joined by all progressive and soberminded people, by all those who are concerned about world civilization and security on our planet, socialist culture is called upon to play an exceptionally useful role.

The artists and cultural workers in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union resolutely denounce the criminal attack against peace and security of mankind and call for action; they appeal to the commonsense and good will of people for the sake of a peaceful future on our planet. Our cooperation with UNESCO and with the other governmental and nongovernmental organizations for international cooperation in the cultural sector are built upon these principles.

The decision of the USSR not to have recourse to nuclear weapons proclaimed by Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the other peaceful initiatives of the CPSU and of the countries belonging to the fraternal socialist community represent a powerful call for peace and set an example worth imitating for all who are concerned about the cause of peace.

The peace-loving foreign policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is serving this cause precisely and so does the proposal submitted by Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, free of nuclear arms.

We must say that the re-emerging policy of "cold war" and the desperate attempts of certain imperialist circles to undermine the foundations of socialism, the slanderous campaigns and the unrestrained anti-Sovietism and anticommunism actually are nothing but the methods of people who are doomed to failure. The crusaders of a new campaign against communism are doomed by fate to a disgraceful failure.

In closing this interview I would like to stress: The Days of Soviet Culture in Bulgaria have ended with the revival of intellectual impulses released by the glorious culture of the Great Socialist October Revolution which will always remain alive in the hearts, souls and minds of the working people in our country, enriching us with their humanitarian and noble moral greatness and with their communist purposefulness.

'FEROCIOUS PLANS' OF 'LUNATICS' IN U.S. DECRIED

AU131530 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Oct 82 p 6

[Vladimir Janku article: "Unrealistic Foreign Policy Line of the United States: Against the Flow of History"]

[Excerpts] Reagan's foreign political line of direct confrontation or "anticommunist lunacy" rightly evokes profound concern throughout the world. From the most official U.S. quarters it is characterized as political, economic and ideological warfare against the socialist countries. At the same time it is the warfare against all progressive and national liberation forces, against the peace movement and against the nations of the world. The bellicose policy of the United States evokes not only disagreement throughout the world, but also growing mass resistance. Nevertheless, the answer of its authors is an even more dogged and more arrogant continuation of their course.

The most reactionary and most aggressive circles of American imperialism have decided to reverse the system of the relaxation of international tension and force upon mankind the line of direct confrontation with the emphasis on the determination to use military instruments.

Historical experience shows that important changes in the structure of the system of international relations overwhelmingly occur on the basis of changes in the sphere of the influence of economic and sociopolitical factors. However, in the given case we have to do with an attempt to overturn the existing system, which is not only at variance with objective conditions but also with the existing trends of the further development of the system. Therefore it is understandable that such U.S. attempts are running up against a certain dynamic equilibrium of the created system -- that equilibrium whose objective laws were discovered by V.I. Lenin. The United States upsets and destroys everything it can, but its effort to subordinate the system of international relations to its plans is ineffectual. Therefore in order to destroy the existing structure of relations it is trying to employ the method of some sort of "political explosion," to create a situation of acute political crisis, which would simply foist American intentions upon the rest of the countries. The United States tried to misuse the events in Poland in particular as a detonator for this political explosion. To this end, already at the December 1980 NATO council session in Brussels the United States forced upon its allies measures assuming that they would fully subordinate themselves to American plans in the event of some sort of catastrophe in Poland. These plans failed, especially as a consequence of the measures which the leading organs of the Polish People's Republic adopted on 13 December 1981.

The fact that the foreign policy line of the United States is at sharp variance with existing objective factors, with the structure of the system of international relations as well as with the logical trend of its further development, has grave consequences. On the one hand, as a result of American policies the situation is seriously deteriorating, tension is heightening and there is a danger of nuclear war, but at the same time American foreign policy clearly contains a distinct inherent inconsistency. It strives to change the balance of forces and in so doing it threatens not only the security of the world but also its own. Under the slogan of a "Soviet threat" it tries to change the public opinion in the world -- the result, however, is the growth of mass resistance to that policy and the growth of the peace movement to an extent that is unprecedented. Under its dictate it tries to unite the front of the imperialist countries against socialism -- but on some issues, particularly economic, the allies' front unites against the U.S. plans. The present administration has made huge efforts to create a mass wave of pronounced chauvinism and anti-Sovietism in American public opinion. The result, however, is a marked growth of resistance to Reagan's bellicose line even in the United States itself. Right from the beginning the efforts of the United States have been aimed at taming and terrorizing the revolutionary forces -- of the communist movement as well as of the national liberation movement. The result is that they have been further activated.

One should not simplify the situation, however. The U.S. policy creates extremely grave dangers and risks. All facts indicate that the feverish armament spiral is continuing to turn rapidly. The U.S. aim is to achieve a change in the military strategic balance and to gain superiority, which according to its lights should in addition at least provide the material base for its existing line. Even though such plans are absolutely unrealistic the U.S. postwar policy has shown that an accumulation of weapons leads to a greater temptation to employ them as a real political instrument. This seriously aggravates the danger of nuclear war. Truly jeopardizing the very existence of human civilization.

The future of world peace depends on many factors -- economic, political, ideological and also military factors. It is understandable that the socialist countries cannot and must not permit a correlation of forces that is to the advantage of imperialism to come about, and -- in particular -- one must not permit the existing approximate military strategic equilibrium to be upset. A resolute struggle against imperialist ideological diversion, our ability to beat back various campaigns and pseudoingenious operations of imperialist and ideodiversionary centers against socialism and peace and our ability to strengthen the political and ideological influence of the peace policy of the socialist countries and real socialism -- all these are important prerequisites for ensuring the failure as quickly as possible of the ferocious plans of the anticommunist lunatics from across the ocean so that the world can again embark on the path of relaxing international tension.

CZECH PEACE YACHT VISITS PARIS ON TOUR

AU131101 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Oct 82 p 1

[Miroslav Courton Paris dispatch: "Ostrava on the Seine: The Czechoslovak Peace Expedition 1982"]

[Summary] The white yacht anchored near the Eifeel Tower on the Seine in Paris carries three flags: A Czechoslovak and French one, and over them a flag with the peace dove on it. The yacht, carrying a crew of nine men, is called Ostrava and has the word "peace" inscribed on it in five languages. It set off from the CSSR on 1 September 1982 for a 5,000-km trip through eight countries sponsored by the Klement Gottwald Iron and Engineering Works in Vitkovice (to whom the vessel belongs), the Czechoslovak Peace Committee and the Government Committee for Tourism. The project is to "convey the Czechoslovak people's longing for a life in peace, for understanding and friendship among the nations," and "the wish that our tomorrow should not be threatened either by neutron bombs, or by American medium-range missiles, or other weapons threatening mankind with destruction. On top of that, the expedition is acquainting itself with the work of peace movements in the countries it visits."

The expedition is headed by Frantisek Valach, a journalist, who states that he was impressed most by the "peace demonstration in the West German Bochem," which was also attended by "14 soldiers who carried the slogan 'NATO Soldiers Against Missiles' and who had come to express disagreement with the NATO Pact's aggressive policy."

On this trip the crew "meets peace fighters, adversaries of the deployment of American medium-range missiles, antifascists -- all those who cherish the word peace or who had themselves experienced what war and fascism are. In Paris they met former prisoners of fascist concentration camps on our territory rallied around the association of prisoners from Flossenburg, who were headed by the association's deputy chairman, Mr Pierre Eudes."

After visiting the "GDR, FRG, the Netherlands, Belgium and France," the expedition is to continue to Luxembourg and Poland, again via the FRG and GDR.

MINARIK COMMENTS ON NEW POLISH TRADE UNION LAW

AU131452 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Oct 82 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary in the column "Word on the Events": "Toward Consolidation"]

[Text] After 5 months of nationwide discussion, the Polish Sejm -- the supreme legislative representative body of the Polish People's Republic -- passed a new law on trade unions toward the end of last week. The law opens an extremely important phase in the trade union movement and represents a significant act on the path of normalizing social life in Poland. The Sejm's decision on the new law amends the legal principles of the trade union movement in the Polish People's Republic. It cancels the previous structures of the trade union movement, including the so-called Solidarity. It concedes broad rights to the new trade unions, but it also determines their limitations, in harmony with the interests of all society. The law combines trade union activities with coresponsibility for production and for economic results; for the fulfillment of working duties.

The new law on trade unions proceeds from the needs dictated by the interests of the majority of working people, those of the nation and the state. This significant act may be assessed as a historic necessity, called forth by the introduction of the state of emergency in Poland 10 months ago and by the temporary suspension of all trade union organizations in existence at that time. The purpose of this serious measure was to protect the country's weakened organism against destruction and anarchy. Today, when the situation in the country is gradually becoming normal, the ensurance of the trade union organization's activity is becoming one of the foremost tasks. The particular significance of the new law is that everything that was harmful in the trade union movement, that did not correspond to the interests of the state, to stabilization and normalization, will be banned from the new trade unions. The renewal of the trade union movement, freed both formally and also in its contents from the harmful legacy, was and is an unpostponable political, social and economic need.

From the law on trade unions it also follows that they will follow up the good experience which had served the working people's interests in the past. The methods and forms of the establishment of this new movement are open: Nobody is foisting anything on anybody else, nobody is insisting on anything; not even the law, which corresponds to the international conventions on the trade union movement. The law provides the trade unions with broad jurisdiction: In practice this means that everything concerning social and working conditions in Poland must be decided on with the trade unions' participation.

The trade union movement has a great ally in the PZPR, which wants to protect the movement's independence and support its justified and just efforts in the working people's interests. The political leadership of the state has considered the final solution of the trade union question imperative for three main reasons. First, the workers need trade unions for defending their class interests. Second, trade unions are needed in the process of implementing economic reforms and for achieving national accord; and, finally, the third reason, without a final settling of accounts with the so-called Solidarity, which has become a counterrevolutionary force, it is impossible to consolidate the positions of socialism in the people's minds and in political and economic practice. Thus the party's strategy is to create in Poland a class, socialist and united trade union movement according to the Leninist concept -- that means, trade unions built from below, from the plants.

The new trade unions will be set up in Poland in phases: In the first phase, that is by the end of 1983, they will be set up on the plant levels; in the second one, to the end of 1984, the branch trade unions will be set up; and in the third phase, the higher trade union bodies will be established. Apart from determining the spheres and the scope of the trade unions' activities, the law prevents the trade unions from reaching a higher position than that of the state, as the so-called Solidarity was striving to achieve.

The law defines the trade unions' rights and duties, stressing their defense, participation and educational functions. The law envisages that, by the end of 1984, only one trade union organization will be operating in each plant. Understandably, there will be no place in the new trade unions for those who want to oppose the social system and the state, the laws and the Constitution.

At the same time we must not expect the law, which determines the model and nature of the trade union movement for the next few years, to resolve automatically all the complicated social problems connected with the emergence of new trade unions. These problems will be resolved by the working people themselves, in the struggle for normalizing and consolidating new Poland under the PZPR's leadership.

And they will be able to resolve them even better than by following U.S. President Ronald Reagan's advice -- in accord with Pope John Paul II he wants to dictate, as he has so often in the past, how the situation involving the Polish trade unions is, or is not, to develop. These two people, but not only they, believe that they can meddle with the Poles about how they should govern their own country and arrange matters there. But the most realistic proof of whether they mean well with the Polish state and its citizens is provided by the further attacks, embargoes and declarations, which represent crude interference in the affairs of a sovereign state -- an attack of the class enemies against socialism in the international arena.

ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE INDICTED IN SYNAGOGUE ATTACK

AU121520 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Oct 82 p 7

["Jul"-signed commentary: "Zionism in the Background of the Attack"]

[Excerpt] The incident is, undoubtedly, reprehensible and Nimr Haddad, the PLO representative in Rome, was among the first to have spoken out against such acts of terror. Nevertheless, a noisy demonstration quickly formed near the synagogue, directed against the PLO -- though no one knew the perpetrators' identity -- and against the Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, who recently received Yasir 'Arafat. At a speed that was suspicious, spontaneity was directed into strictly circumscribed channels.

Everything suggests that experienced stage managers were behind the Saturday's events in Rome and that it was, in fact, only a rerun of similar terrorist attacks already performed in Paris, Brussels or Vienna. Incidentally, these are, for the most part, places where even government authorities condemn Israel's aggression and policy of genocide in Lebanon. Someone obviously needs to change public opinion and turn attention in a different direction. Is, perhaps, the Palestinian resistance movement interested in weakening in this way the critical reservations vis-a-vis Israel's racist and fascist policy? This is hardly the case. Besides, the PLO sharply dissociates itself from similar terrorist methods.

On the other hand, such methods are not alien to the Israeli Zionist regime and, specifically, Israeli Intelligence, which is not reluctant to kill Jewish citizens from time to time, only to strengthen in them the feeling of persecution by anti-Semitism. That is designed, among other things, to incite their interest in an emigration to Israel. Many historians, among them the American anti-Zionist Jewish author Alfred Lilienthal and even the Zionist author Shlomo Barer confirm that these very methods (assassinations, attacks on synagogues and so forth) were practiced by the Zionists on a mass basis, in the forties and fifties, in forcing Jews living in Arab countries to emigrate to Israel. The Zionist ideologues and politicians speak in such contexts of the "usefulness and expediency of anti-Semitism for Zionist agitation." In this way, two racist ideologies complement each other in their reactionary mission to deceive the popular masses.

PRAGUE DAILY SCORES NATO BUILDUP IN LUXEMBOURG

LD140956 Prague CTK in English 0812 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- In an effort to increase the overall aggressive strength of NATO its leaders lay stress on the possibility of a speedy reinforcement of U.S. units in Europe and therefore feverishly expand the network of NATO military infrastructure also in Luxembourg, RUDE PRAVO said today.

With regard to NATO's unwillingness to negotiate real disarmament, this activity cannot be characterized but as military preparations which arouses concern among Luxembourg's citizens as their country is turning into an arms depot -- already now there is one NATO tank per every 500 people in Luxembourg, the daily. It recalled the planned construction of a second NATO base in Luxembourg -- in Sassenheim -- which will in fact belong to Americans and store military equipment and armament for the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

"Progressive forces in Luxembourg protest against the concessions to NATO demands made by the centre-right government of Premier Pierre Werner which came with its own initiative this year proposing that U.S. planes equipped with the AWACS system bear Luxembourg's sovereign symbols," the daily said adding that "such bowing to the military demands of the overseas partner cannot but increase the threat to security in Europe, including the security of Luxembourg itself."

CZECH-FINNISH RELATIONS 'STRENGTHENED' BY TALKS

Press' Assessments

LD141022 Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- "The talks of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal with highest Finnish representatives in Helsinki and their results have strengthened friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Finland and extended the possibilities of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries", RUDE PRAVO said today.

The paper pointed out that the signed long-term program of development and extension of economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries is an agreement of a new type not yet concluded by Czechoslovakia with any capitalist country. This agreement puts emphasis not only on the exchange of goods but also on industrial cooperation both for the needs of the two states and in joint exports to other countries.

"In their talks, Lubomir Strougal and Finnish Premier Kalevi Sorsa voiced identical or close views and stands on the necessity to continue detente, as well as on other important international issues", the daily continued. Both Czechoslovakia and Finland are interested in extending and intensifying their relations. This is natural for states which, regardless of their social systems, strive to improve relations with other states and ensure conditions in which their nations could live in lasting peace without threat or attack against their security, in line with the Final Act of the Helsinki conference, the daily stressed in conclusion."

Strougal's Comments

LD130402 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2030 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has ended his 2-day official visit in the Republic of Finland and returned home. During his return flight he gave an interview to Czechoslovak journalists who accompanied him. Our special correspondent Jindrich Malota was among the journalists.

[Begin recording] [Malota] Comrade Strougal gave the following answer to a question concerning the opportunities for the development of Czechoslovak-Finnish relations following the signing of a long-term program of trade, economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

[Strougal] The long-term program which we have signed, is, I would say, a new type of agreement about the mutual exchange of information concerning the plans of the Finnish and Czechoslovak sides for a 5-year period. It means that we inform the Finnish side about our approximate plans for modernization, for investment project constructions and for exports to third markets, and Finnish firms at the same time provide us with similar information.

On the basis of this agreement it is, of course, necessary that firms and trade organizations now have concrete talks and conclude contracts not only in the area of bilateral cooperation but also in the area of export to third markets.

This is a very interesting area and I think it provides very good prospects for Czechoslovak and Finnish firms as we already have some good experiences in this sphere. We should use this opportunity for strengthening the export ability of both the Finnish and the Czechoslovak economies.

[Malota] During his sojourn the Czechoslovak premier visited two important Finnish enterprises, viewed a modern apartment house construction project and the new Helsinki subway. He said the following about his impressions:

[Strougal] Those two firms in particular are very interesting. They are firms in which the enterprising spirit -- we have to admit it -- manifests itself very actively: They are very quickly changing their product structure according to the current world trends. This is true of both of them, the electronic firm and also of the basic engineering concern which, in particular, is oriented toward the wood-processing and paper-producing industries. And in addition it also produces a number of new and very modern products in cooperation with many leading firms and also in cooperation with us but our contribution is too small. I think that what they have shown us is that their ideas deserve great attention from our firms and our trade organizations.

I think that the credit framework which the representative of the Czechoslovak Commercial Bank signed today as well as the contract which has been concluded with one of these firms for supplies needed in the modernization of one of our paper-producing factories, the one in Hostinne, are concrete steps in cooperation and I must say that Finnish products are of the highest world standard.

[Malota] The course and the results of the talks in Finland have confirmed also that in the current complicated international political and economic situation the conditions for the successful development of cooperation between states with different social systems is possible. Comrade Strougal said the following on this subject:

[Strougal] I think that Finland is the best partner, or rather a very suitable partner. Precisely at this time, when the Western world is in an economic crisis, a slump, we must discuss the development of economic cooperation as we both want to increase our exports. Naturally it is important that as regards the fundamental questions we also understand each other politically. This goes for the views concerning disarmament, the analysis of the deteriorating world situation, the question of the Middle East and of the Madrid meeting -- we view these questions in a very similar albeit not an entirely identical manner. But on the basic questions I think the views are identical. So, the possibility for bilateral cooperation, and not only in the economic sphere, I believe is very good and promising.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY 7 OCT

AU121336 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Oct 82 pp 1, 6

["Text" of CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek's speech in the general debate of the 37th UN General Assembly, held in New York on 7 October 1982 -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Comrade Chairman, allow me to congratulate you on your election as chairman of the 37th UN General Assembly session. We are convinced that this election is both an appreciation of your abilities and an expression of the broad international prestige enjoyed by fraternal socialist Hungary, an expression of respect toward the all-round contribution of the people of your country. We wish you and Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar full success in your responsible work.

Detente Can and Must Continue

We have met for the second time within 4 months to assess developments in the world and seek ways of combining our powers as effectively as possible to live up to the noble principles of the UN Charter. However, even this time we feel compelled to note -- and we do so with the awareness of great concern -- that the international situation continues to be complicated and full of unrest.

WE ARE PROFOUNDLY CONVINCED THAT THIS COOLING OFF IN THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE WAS NOT AT ALL INEVITABLE. THERE ARE AND CANNOT BE ANY RATIONAL REASONS FOR IT. AFTER ALL, THE POLICY OF DETENTE QUITE DEMONSTRABLY GAINED GROUND AS THE NATIONS' HISTORICAL GAIN.

Regrettably, for certain forces of imperialism and reaction deviation from this generally favorable policy and attempts to return to "cold war" practices have become, literally, a programmatic line. What kind of ideas they come up with: As in the years of the "witchhunts," they invoke the specter of communism, see in every evil its extended arm and, acting as inquisitioners, accuse the socialist countries of all conceivable diabolical sins, with the preposterous intention of seeing them at the stake for heretics. They are trying by all possible means to destroy the military and strategic balance, this foundation of the stability of the present world, and to change it in their favor. They are unleashing ever new rounds of the arms race and devising treacherous concepts about a preemptive nuclear strike or a "limited" or "protracted" nuclear war, which, allegedly, can even be won. They are renewing the discredited policy of embargoes, boycotts and sanctions and asserting the methods of pressure, brute force, barbarism and genocide wherever circumstances still allow them to do so.

THE AGGRAVATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IS THUS NOT A PRODUCT OF FORCES THAT ARE BEYOND US. IT IS THE OUTCOME OF QUITE SPECIFIC DEEDS OF QUITE SPECIFIC GOVERNMENTS. THE OBLIGATION OF EVERY MEMBER OF OUR WORLD ORGANIZATION IS TO DO EVERYTHING FOR THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS -- THE RIGHT TO LIFE -- TO BE RELIABLY AND EFFECTIVELY SAFEGUARDED. THE POSSIBILITIES EXISTING IN THIS RESPECT ARE GREAT AND THE WILL OF NATIONS TO LIVE IN PEACE INSURMOUNTABLE. THAT IS ALSO WHY THE POLICY OF DETENTE CAN, THANKS TO ITS DEEP AND FIRM ROOTS ESPECIALLY IN EUROPE, AND MUST CONTINUE AND YIELD NEW FRUITS.

We base this assertion on quite evident facts:

1 -- All commitments contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki conference remain in force, to their full extent. They are far from constituting a document in the archives, as some people may wish. On the contrary, they continue to serve as a living and well-tried code and reliable compass for the policy of most European states.

2 -- Bilateral and multilateral treaties forming a tested international legal base, this irreplaceable factor of building a peaceable Europe, are also being observed. Let us call to mind the treaties concluded by the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia with the FRG or the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

3 -- Political dialogue between the East and the West, aimed at strengthening the infrastructure of European and international detente, continues and instruments and forums seeking ways toward reducing military confrontation and furthering mutual understanding and trust still function, in the interest of a more reliable stability and security.

4 -- The wide and time-honored mechanism of consultations of mutual -- sometimes seemingly incompatible -- positions is deepening and expanding, in the interest of sustaining and reactivating the spirit and letter of Helsinki.

5 -- All-European commercial and economic cooperation continues, notwithstanding all the artificial obstacles and discriminations. The fulfillment of the "gas for pipes" contract, the largest project of the century in solving Europe's energy problems, is the latest proof of this.

6 -- Dialogue in the sphere of culture, education and information and human contacts continue.

7 -- The antiwar, antinuclear movement is becoming a dynamic factor of the European political climate.

We can thus note with satisfaction that those striving to devaluate detente have not succeeded and will not succeed in doing so. This valuable positive fact can undoubtedly be qualitatively enhanced and geographically expanded, provided that the responsible statesmen show enough political will.

THE EXAMPLE OF EUROPE, THIS APPARENTLY MOST STABLE REGION ON OUR UNQUIET PLANET, SHOWS THAT THE POLICY OF DETENTE BENEFITS ALL. AT THE HEART OF EUROPE WHERE CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS LOCATED WHICH HAS ALWAYS BEEN A CRITICAL AREA AND THE EPICENTER OF TWO DESTRUCTIVE WORLD WARS, REMARKABLE AND BENEFICIAL CHANGES HAVE TAKEN PLACE THANKS TO THE PROCESS OF DETENTE. Above all, the awareness has asserted itself that, in fact, for the first time in their history the nations of our continent seized the historical opportunity to establish realistic conditions for peace, security and peaceful cooperation, despite all the existing political, economic, philosophical and social differences. OUR REPUBLIC, TOO, HAS CONTRIBUTED ITS SHARE TO THE SHAPING OF THIS HISTORICALLY QUITE NEW QUALITY. AS PRESIDENT GUSTAV HUSAK DECLARED AT THE HELSINKI CONFERENCE, "IT HAS HELPED TO CREATE AN IMPORTANT STABILIZING FACTOR, SHARPLY CONTRASTING WITH THE PREWAR HISTORY OF ENDLESS CONFLICTS AND TENSION PRECISELY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF EUROPE."

The normalization achieved between the CSSR and the FRG and, on its basis, the continuing fruitful development of mutually beneficial relations have become an important factor in the system of European security. A similar thing can be said about Austria -- following the resolution of outstanding issues, a rich structure of mutual contacts has emerged, including top-level political contacts, strengthening peaceful cooperation on our continent. The all-round cooperation with Finland, too, represents a systematic fulfillment of the Final Act. Also the joint search for new ways in developing relations with France is connected with hopes.

Undoubtedly lively and beneficial for the cause of detente are our relations with Greece, the Republic of Cyprus and Luxembourg. The question of the Czechoslovak monetary gold has been settled with the United States and Great Britain after long negotiations, which began immediately after the Helsinki conference. This January, agreements were signed between the CSSR, the United States and Great Britain on satisfying open claims and resolving financial questions, issues that had been a burden on mutual relations since the end of World War II. In February, part of our gold treasury weighing 18.4 tons, stolen by Hitler's troops after the occupation of Czechoslovakia, was then returned to Prague from Washington and London. THUS RESOLVING ONE OF THE LAST OPEN PROBLEMS FROM THE PERIOD OF WORLD WAR TWO AND REMOVING A VERY GRAVE OBSTACLE TO NORMALIZING RELATIONS, ESPECIALLY WITH THE UNITED STATES. WE REGARD THIS FACT AS A CONFIRMATION THAT, PROVIDED THERE IS GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES, THERE ARE NO PROBLEMS THAT ARE INSOLUABLE.

In the past we also always pointed to the bilateral advantages ensuing from the policy of detente. Facts have proven us right. It suffices to note that trade exchange between socialist and capitalist countries has increased more than sixfold in the last decade, in a balanced manner. Czechoslovakia's share in these useful dealings with advanced capitalist countries represented a turnover of more than $6 billion last year.

Cultural, educational and scientific contacts have also increased. We have been stressing from the very beginning that progress in this field contributes to mutual cultural enrichment and promotes mutual trust. The catalogue of such events makes us assume one of the foremost places among the participants in the Helsinki conference. In the last 10 years, our cultural exchanges have doubled. Last year, for example, they involved, on the basis of more than 70 existing cultural agreements, 100,000 people, 55,000 of them Czechoslovaks abroad and 45,000 foreigners in our country. We have organized several prestigous international cultural events such as the days of Finnish, Belgian, Mexican and Tunisian culture or the recent successful Days of FRG Culture, the first event of its kind in the history of the two states. Days of Austrian Culture in the CSSR are being prepared for next year. It can be said that, literally, every day the culture of one of the Western participants in the Helsinki conference is present in Czechoslovakia.

All these are only a few examples of the viability and great prospects of the policy of detente.

Nuclear Holocaust Must Be Prevented

Comrade Chairman, we say that in the nuclear age there is no sound alternative for mutual relations among states but peaceful coexistence. This is, undoubtedly, quite correct because, surely, neither a return to the cold war and confrontation nor an escape to the caves of the stone age from the nuclear threat would be a sound alternative. THAT IS ALSO THE MAIN MOTIVE FOR SEEKING AN ANSWER TO THE KEY QUESTIONS OF TODAY AND TOMORROW: HOW TO ELIMINATE WARS FROM THE LIFE OF SOCIETY. HOW TO PREVENT A NUCLEAR CATASTROPHE. HOW TO ASSERT AND DEVELOP THAT WHICH UNITES AND NOT THAT WHICH DIVIDES US. AFTER ALL, IT IS THE HIGHEST VALUES THAT ARE AT STAKE, INCLUDING HAMLET"S "TO BE OR NOT TO BE," IN THE SENSE OF PRESERVING THE VERY BASIC CONDITIONS FOR LIFE ON THIS PLANET.

In this historical answer, we must not permit even a shade of doubt. Therefore, we answer unambiguously, irrevocably and with resolution, as was said from the rostrum of the recent UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament: THE PREPARATION OF A NUCLEAR WAR MUST BE PREVENTED!

THAT IS WHY WE FULLY SUPPORT THE COMMITMENT ADOPTED BY THE USSR NOT TO BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR ARMS, CONTAINED IN THE MESSAGE OF THE HIGHEST SOVIET REPRESENTATIVE, L.I. BREZHNEV, TO THAT RECENT SESSION. We value it highly as a truly historical deed, whose emulation by other nuclear powers would rid the world of the danger of the use of nuclear weapons. We regard precisely the approach to nuclear war as the key criterion today in assessing how responsibly individual states, especially the NATO states and the United States, approach the safeguarding of life in peace on our planet.

As regards claims that this commitment ignores conventional weapons, it should be noted that it is the authors of these objections who have been blocking from the start a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, which has been lying on the conference table for many years now.

WE VEHEMENTLY SUPPORT COMPLETE AND FINAL LIQUIDATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS. WE ARE IN FAVOR OF EXPEDITIOUSLY PULLING OUT THE ROOTS OF THE EMERGENCE OF NEW TYPES AND SYSTEMS OF THESE WEAPONS. WE ARE AGAINST THEIR PROLIFERATION. To pull out, metaphorically speaking, these roots and to prevent in good time the risks ensuing from the destabilization of the strategic situation means, in practical terms, to eliminate, above all, their tests.

That is why we welcome and fully support the proposal to speedily conclude a treaty on a full and general ban of nuclear weapons tests, made by minister A.A. Gromyko from this rostrum a few days ago. ITS CONCLUSION WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY BE FACILITATED IF ALL NUCLEAR POWERS DECLARED ALREADY NOW A MORATORIUM ON ALL NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS, INCLUDING PEACEFUL ONES.

WE EQUALLY HIGHLY VALUE THE SOVIET PROPOSAL TO ACTIVATE THE EFFORTS OF STATES TO REMOVE THE THREAT OF A NUCLEAR WAR AND ENSURE A SAFE DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR POWER PRODUCTION. The General Assembly should qualify the deliberate destruction of a peaceful nuclear installation, even when this is done by means of conventionsl weapons, as a nuclear attack. And thereby, in keeping with last year's declaration on preventing a nuclear catastrophe, as the gravest crime against mankind.

WE ASCRIBE EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE TO THE SUCCESSFUL COURSE AND POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE SOVIET-AMERICAN TALKS ON NUCLEAR ARMS LIMITATION IN EUROPE. Being a central European country immediately threatened by both the existing nuclear missile systems of NATO and those that are being prepared by the Pentagon, we believe that it is essential to follow those sincere manifestations of good will by which the Soviet Union has so significantly encouraged the course of the talks so far.

In our opinion, progress in nuclear disarmament and consolidation of peace depend to a great degree on whether a Soviet-U.S. agreement on limiting and reducing strategic weapons will be reached. This goal can only be achieved through full respect for the principles of equality and unimpeded security, as well as through the preservation of all the positive things that have been achieved by the two sides in the course of previous talks.

WE ARE ALSO CONCERNED AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF BINARY WEAPONS AND OTHER TYPES OF MASS DESTRUCTION CHEMICAL WEAPONS, AS WELL AS THE UNPRECEDENTED PLANS OF THE UNITED STATES TO DEPLOY THESE WEAPONS, IN UNPARALLELED QUANTITIES, TO THE WEST OF OUR REPUBLIC'S BORDER. An early ban on these dangerous weapons, in the spirit of the Soviet draft of the basic provisions of a convention, is, in our view, among the most topical tasks.

WE ADVOCATE THE EXPEDITIOUS DRAWING UP OF AN AGREEMENT BANNING THE DEPLOYMENT OF ANY WEAPONS IN OUTER SPACE AND FULLY SUPPORT THE DRAFT OF THIS TREATY SUBMITTED BY THE SOVIET UNION LAST YEAR. Talk on other disarmament measures, including the ban on neutron and radiological weapons, should also be activated on the premises of the Geneva committee for disarmament, where an agreement on additional specific disarmament measures should be reached.

The unavoidability of sincere and fruitful cooperation of all states in resolving disarmament questions is today greater than ever. THAT IS WHY WE REGARD THE CONSISTENT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL DISARMAMENT COOPERATION ADOPTED BY THE 34TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION ON OUR PROPOSAL, AS PERMANENTLY TOPICAL. The document spurs on the states to take an active, enterprising and constructive part in disarmament negotiations and to manifest their sincere political will to achieve concrete results: And, last but not least, to conduct the negotiations on the basis of strict respect for the principle of equality and equal security, to refrain from developing new directions of feverish armament, and not to abuse them merely as a cover up for armament.

AS ONE OF THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON REDUCING ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, I NATURALLY AM LITERALLY VITALLY INTERESTED IN THEIR SUCCESS, AND IN CONCRETE RESULTS IN PARTICULAR. We see the most suitable path toward achieving progress in starting to formulate the text of the agreement without delay.

We are convinced that a just foundation for this should be the proposal submitted by the socialist countries this February. We express our regret that the Western partners are frustrating this endeavor of ours by insisting -- even in their latest project -- on the old asymmetrical reduction model, motivated by the endeavor to acquire considerable unilateral advantages to the detriment of the security of the Warsaw Pact states.

We expect the Madrid meeting of CSCE participants, which will shortly be reconvening, to have important words to say about the solution of burning questions, both as regards disarmament and as regards reducing the threshold of risk of military confrontation. From here too we want to emphasize our interest that it take its course in the spirit of constructive dialogue -- so that it affirms the continuing process of detente; so that it ends successfully, in the shortest time possible, with the adoption of a substantial [obsazny] and balanced concluding document, which would also include a mandate for the convening of a conference on measures for strengthening trust and for disarmament in Europe. We believe that in this respect a positive role may be played by the positive proposals of neutral and nonaligned countries. WHAT WE ARE CONCERNED WITH IS THAT THE MADRID RESULTS SHOULD STRENGTHEN THE PREREQUISITES FOR A STEADY INTENSIFICATION AND CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALL-EUROPEAN PROCESS EMBARKED ON IN HELSINKI.

But we also express our concern that the success of the Madrid meeting is threatened by endeavours to revive the policy of acting from the position of strength toward the socialist countries and to undermine the very foundations of economic cooperation between the East and the West by ruthless sanctions.

In the Interests of Normalizing International Atmosphere

Comrade chairman, we are following with apprehension the aggravation of the political climate in the hotbeds of tension. We sharply condemn the ever continuing manifestations of Israeli aggression in the Middle East, shielded by Washington's political military and economic support within the framework of the agreement on so-called strategic cooperation. We feel indignation over the gross intervention against Lebanon, which culminated in the unheard-of bloody massacre of the Palestinians and the Lebanese in Beirut. As one of the members of the former UN commission -- further consisting of Bolivia, Denmark, Panama and the Philippines -- which was founded by resolution No 181 of 29 November 1947 for ensuring the cancellation of the British Mandate over Palestine and for establishing an independent Arab and Jewish state on its territory, a resolution which has, deplorably, not been fulfilled to this very day, we say with all the greater emphasis:

ISRAEL MUST IMMEDIATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS FROM LEBANON, WITHDRAW THEM BEYOND THE INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED BORDERS OF LEBANON.

The sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence of Lebanon must be strictly respected, as is demanded by the conclusions of the recently reopened urgent General Assembly session. AS REGARDS THE OVERALL SOLUTION OF THE SITUATION, THE ONLY POSSIBLE PATH TOWARD A JUST AND LASTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST LIES IN UNAMBIGUOUS ADHERENCE TO THE PRINCIPLES WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE GENERAL NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND TO THE APPROPRIATE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. This involves returning all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including east Jerusalem; implementing the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and to found their own independent state on Palestinian soil rid of Israeli occupation, on the west bank of the River Jordan and in the Gaza Strip; the Palestinian refugees being able to return home, or being appropriately compensated for the property they left; ensuring the right of all states in the area to have a secure and independent life and development; working out and adopting international guarantees of a settlement, the guarantors of which could be the members of the Security Council, or the entire Council itself.

We state with gratification that this attitude of ours is substantially identical with the results of the recent conference of the heads of Arab states and governments.

True, the path toward these goals cannot lead via such compromised schemes as Camp David, but only through multilateral collective efforts. And the best would be an international conference on peacefully resolving the situation in this area, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

WE ARE ALSO PROVOKED TO INDIGNATION BY THE ANACHRONISM OF THE POLICY OF APARTHEID -- SO OFTEN UNAMBIGUOUSLY CONDEMNED HERE TOO -- WHICH INCLUDES THE CONTINUING ARMED AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AGAINST ANGOLA, MOZAMBIQUE AND OTHER FRONT STATES. The same applies to attempts at hampering, by neocolonialist maneuvering, the solution of the Namibian question on the basis of a full implementation of appropriate UN resolutions. We are in full solidarity with the fight of the Namibian people, under SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] leadership, for self-determination and independence.

We regard the proposals submitted by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan as a constructive contribution to a peaceful solution of the situation in that area. We also positively appraise the UN secretary general's efforts in this direction. Likewise, the complex of proposals submitted by the ministers of foreign affairs of the people's of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, including the initiative for convening an international conference for assessing the situation in Southeast Asia, represent, in our opinion, a significant initiative for transforming Southeast Asia into an area of peace, stability and cooperation. WE REGARD THE WITHDRAWAL OF A PART OF VIETNAMESE TROOPS FROM THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA AS AN EXPRESSION OF GOOD WILL TO RESOLVE THE SITUATION IN THAT REGION BY PEACEFUL MEANS. WE AGAIN DECLARE WITH THE UTMOST DETERMINATION THAT THE RIGHTFUL [PRAVOPLATNY] PLACE IN THIS ORGANIZATION BELONGS SOLELY AND ALONE TO THE LEGITIMATE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA.

From the very beginning we have been of the opinion that the continuing senseless Iraqi-Iranian conflict can, and inevitably must also end in a peaceful way, and with respect for the legitimate rights of both sides. We have conveyed this opinion to both sides time and again. We support the peace-negotiating efforts of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement.

We hold the unwavering opinion that in Central America and the Caribbean, the inalienable peoples' right of self-determination and of independently deciding on their own fate must also be fully respected. Actually, American imperialism's threats against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and other states of Central America and the Caribbean, as well as the cruel suppression of the fight conducted by the patriotic forces in El Salvador, merely result in an escalation of tension and in a threat to peace in that region. We sympathize with the endeavors of states in the Caribbean to transform it into a zone of peace, independence and development. WE SUPPORT THE SOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT IN THE SOUTHERN ATLANTIC THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS ON THE BASIS OF UN RESOLUTIONS, AS WELL AS THE DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE MOVEMENT OF NONALIGNED COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY THOSE ADOPTED IN HAVANA THIS JULY.

WE RESOLUTELY SUPPORT THE EFFORTS OF THE DPRK GOVERNMENT FOR A PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF KOREA AND THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY.

WE CONTINUE TO BE IN FAVOR OF RESOLVING THE QUESTION OF CYPRUS IN THE SPIRIT OF THE WELL-KNOWN UN RESOLUTIONS. Only thus can the renewal of sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, as well as its independence and nonalignment, be ensured.

We speak out in favor of the peaceful settlement of existing conflicts and in favor of averting potential conflicts, regardless of whether it is the Soviet proposal on negotiations about the measures of confidence in the Far East and the consolidation of security and peace in Asia and in the area of the Persian Gulf; or whether it is the proposal submitted by the Mongolian People's Republic, on concluding a convention on mutually refraining from using force between the states of Asia and the Pacific. The same applies to projects of effective steps aimed at enhancing security, especially in the areas of the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. THE TOPICALITY OF THESE INITIATIVES IS UNDERSCORED BY THE FACT THAT THEY AIM TO NORMALIZE THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE IN THESE IMPORTANT AREAS OF THE WORLD, AND THUS ALSO ON A WORLDWIDE SCALE.

Comrade chairman, we highly appreciate the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries against war, for disarmament and for social progress. We are convinced that if this movement will continue consistently to proceed from progressive peace and anti-imperialist positions, it can play an emphatically positive role in the current complicated international situation in particular.

Proceeding from our basic standpoints, we will continue to grant our support to the endeavors exerted by the developing countries for overcoming the consequences of colonial and neocolonialist hegemony and for substantially changing international economic relations on just and democratic foundations based on equal rights.

Comrade chairman, AS A SOCIALIST STATE AND AS A MEMBER AND FIRM COMPONENT OF THE DEFENSE UNION OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY -- THE ORGANIZATION OF WARSAW PACT STATES -- CZECHOSLOVAKIA REMAINS UNWAVERINGLY LOYAL TO THE PEACE IDEALS.

We are prepared to cooperate with all delegations, so that the 37th UN General Assembly session can fulfill the hopes invested in it by mankind. So that it would contribute toward the search for paths leading toward a limitation of feverish armament; toward halting the dangerous escalation of international tension; toward the advance of detente; toward consolidating trust among the states with different social systems: It is only thus that we can consolidate and enhance the UN role in international relations; only thus that we can consistently implement its ideals; only thus that we can honorably fulfill the peoples' mandate and their expectations.

MONGOLIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Gerle

LD142250 Prague CTK in English 1707 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Prague -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle received today Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugersuren who is here on an official friendly visit. The two representatives appreciated the present development and results of Czechoslovak-Mongolian cooperation in the economic, scientific and cultural spheres. They stressed that the conditions already exist for further deepening of bilateral relations.

They also exchanged views on topical international political problems and emphasized the significance of the active national struggle for keeping and strengthening world peace. They appreciated new Soviet proposals concerning the peaceful solution of the world crises.

Received by Husak, Chnoupek

LD142256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee today received Mangalyn Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs, at Prague Castle. The MPR minister is on an official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia. In a cordial discussion, mutual Czechoslovak-Mongolian relations were mutually appreciated and they stated that Czechoslovak-Mongolian cooperation is being born in all spheres in accordance with the results of the summit talks of the 1978 party and government delegations in Prague. In assessing international development, it was stressed that the two countries have identical views on issues of the current international situation. In this connection, full support was expressed by both sides to the new peace initiatives of the USSR for halting feverish armament and disarmament, and also to all constructive talks directed toward solving crisis situations and hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world.

In the afternoon, Czechoslovak and Mongolian foreign ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Mangalyn Dugersuren held talks in the Cernin Palace in Prague. On the agenda of their meeting were issues of topical world development and bilateral Czechoslovak-Mongolian cooperation. The talks confirmed the common effort of the two countries for further development of permanent relations advantageous for both sides.

GDR TU OFFICIAL CONTINUES VISIT, MEETINGS

Accompanied by Hoffman

LD150436 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The delegation of the Free German Trade Union Federation headed by Harry Tisch, its chairman, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council, ended its visit in the North Bohemian Region today. The delegation was accompanied by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. In the Bytex enterprise in Liberec, Harry Tisch spoke about the topical need for cohesion among the working people and the progressive forces of the whole world in the fight against the war-orientated forces of the West, the U.S. Government in particular. He described the further raising of the standards of the national economy of the socialist countries as one of the most effective weapons in the fight for peace. In the resolution adopted the participants in the meeting expressed their determination to join, through their work initiatives, the broad stream of the international trade union movement for the preservation of peace.

Received by Husak

LD150438 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the republic, received at the Prague Castle today the delegation of the Free German Trade Union Federation headed by its chairman, Harry Tisch, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR State Council.

During a friendly reception also attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, it was unanimously stated that the relations between the two countries have reached a high standard in all areas of social life, and that mutual contacts between the trade unions have deepened. In this connection the parties stressed the utility of working meetings of representatives of trade union organizations, their contribution to the consolidation of bilateral relations, mutual acquaintance, exchange of information in all areas of trade union work and to the building of socialism. They also noted that these meetings were held in (?preparing) a plan of action on issues of common interest and in the struggle for permanent peace in the world.

BRIEFS

NEW WATER RESERVOIR -- The construction of the Josefuv Dul water reservoir on the River Kamenice in the Jizerske Mountains has entered its final stage. The reservoir, which is located 735 meters above sea level, consists of 2 dams, the crowns of which are 360 meters long. When filled, the reservoir -- which has an area of 160 hectares -- will hold 23 million cubic meters of water. As of the second half of the eighties, the reservoir will be the main supplier of drinking water for the Jablonec and Liberec areas. The construction of the reservoir began on 1 June 1976. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 1 Oct 82 p 4 AU]

HONECKER ON KOHL SPEECH, PRESENT FRG POLICY

LD141420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1222 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 14 Oct (ADN) -- On Thursday, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, commented on FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government statement in response to an ADN question.

Question: What is your opinion of the government statement by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, especially his views on foreign policy questions?

Answer: Clearly it is too early for me to comment comprehensively on the government declaration as I have still to read the text. But it is known that the GDR sees the peace question as the central question concerning mankind at present and it has to be solved. I have considerable doubts whether this is possible by an unconditional acceptance of U.S. policy.

When FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl told the Bundestag that the alliance with the United States was the kernel of German raison d'etat, then this revealed the overall contradiction in present FRG policy. Whatever one might think of the greater Germans in the FRG, it should not have escaped them that an FRG chancellor can obviously only speak for the FRG. The German Reich sank under the fire of the Hitler war, especially under the blows of the Red Army. The results of the war and the postwar development are different to the present dangerous dreams of Bonn.

As regards the special part of your question, there are now two sovereign mutually independent states on German soil: the socialist GDR and the capitalist FRG. It is in the interests of peace, the interests of mankind, if both German states and not just the GDR take this reality as the starting point. It is to be hoped that with time this will become the basis of action for the FRG. The GDR is willing, as is known. Not a partitioned Germany arose from the ashes of World War II but two German states; quite apart from the restoration of the independence and sovereignty of Austria, a state in which German is also spoken and with which the GDR has good-neighborly relations.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

Visits Syria's Euphrates Dam

LD131244 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1028 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 13 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, visited the interior this morning, the third day of his official friendship visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. Together with Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, he flew to the Eurphrate Dam to Madinat ath-al-Thawrah, city of the revolution, in the northern part of the country.

They were given a warm welcome at the Madinat ath-al-Thawrah airport by Minister of the Euphrates Dam 'Abd al-Rahman Madani, Governor of Raqqah Muhammad Salman, the secretary of the provincial branch of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Ibrahim Hunaydi, and other representatives of the town and region. In the guest house of the Euphrates Dam Organization the GDR visitors were briefed on the project, which was created in the seventies with Soviet aid and which last year provided about 65 percent of Syria's electrical energy.

Tours Palmyra

LD131946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1436 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Palmyra, 13 Oct (ADN) -- On Wednesday afternoon Erich Honecker and Hafiz al-Asad visited the ancient ruins in Palmyra in the eastern desert of Syria.

They were warmly welcomed by the governor of Homs, Fu'ad 'Abbasi; the secretary of the local executive of the Ba'th Party, 'Abd-'al-Razzaq Ayyub; and the director general of antiquities and museums, Afif Bahnasi. The mayor, Mahmud 'Ubayd, briefed them in his office on the important cultural treasures of Palmyra, which dates back to the beginning of the second millennium B.C. The delegation visited the thoroughfare of old Palmyra, the temple of Ba'al and the Valley of the Dead. After a banquet given by Hafiz al-Asad in honor of Erich Honecker in the Meridian Hotel, both leaders flew back to Damascus.

Praises Achievements, Policy

LD131930 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1546 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Madinat ath-al-Thawrah, 13 Oct (ADN) -- In a statement at Ath-al-Thawrah Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and chairman of the GDR Council of State, said on Wednesday that the Syrian people, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, had achieved signal success in building a new society. The dam which the delegation toured on Wednesday is evidence of it. "The Syrian people have fittingly named this flouishing city on the Euphrates 'revolution' city. The history of this great structure reflects the intensity of the struggle which the forces of the national liberation movement are waging with the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism."

The building of the hydroenergy complex on the Euphrates symbolizes the progress of the new Syria. "It shows who are the true friends of the young liberated nations. When, after the progressive changes of the 1963 March revolution, imperialism exerted pressure on Syria and tried to blackmail the young state, the Soviet Union extended its hand to the Syrian Arab Republic. This complex became a shinging example of the creative energies of the Syrian people and of their fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union, of the firm alliance of the socialist states and the national liberation movement. By the effort of workers and peasants and the prowess of the engineers, the waters of the Euphrates were tamed for the benefit of the Syrian people."

Today this complex largely controls the pulse of Syria's life. The secret of the great changes that have taken place in the country's life lies in the strength of the Syrian people, the tested cooperation of all progressive and patriotic forces in the national progressive front, in the proven leadership by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, led by the indomitable fighter against imperialism and aggression, the fighter for peace, freedom and social progress, Comrade Hafiz al-Asad. The GDR knows from its own experience that it is not easy to build a new society which serves the welfare of the nation. "We appreciate all the more that the Syrian Arab Republic, in spite of the ceaseless attacks by imperialism and its allies, has proved its political firmness, developed its economic power and operates as a stable factor in the struggle of the Arab peoples for a just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict."

"Deeply rooted in the mind of all peace forces is the resolute and indomitable action of the Syrian Arab Republic, its people and army, in face of the recent Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Israeli extermination campaign against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The feelings of indestructible solidarity with the Syrian people and the just cause of the Arab peoples are deeply rooted in the hearts of our people. With the overwhelming majority of states, the GDR supports a just and lasting political solution for the Middle East problem. The centerpiece of such a solution is the right of the Palestinian people to national sovereignty, return to their homeland and to their own state under the legitimate leadership of the PLO."

Signs Joint Delegation

LD140842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0805 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, signed a joint declaration on Thursday morning in Damascus at the successful conclusion of their official talks.

It sums up the results of the friendship visit, indicates the main direction for a deepening of the friendly cooperation between both countries and contains the joint positions of the GDR and Syria on fundamental international questions.

Further agreements had previously been signed, including a party agreement between the SED and the Ba'th Party, a program between both governments on economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation until 1990, agreed minutes on the development and deepening of economic cooperation, a protocol on trade for 1983 and a protocol on cooperation in the health and social field.

Leaves Syria for Cyprus

LD140932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0917 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, ended his 4-day official friendship visit to the Syrian Arab Republic this morning. He was given a cordial send-off from Damascus International Airport by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. Also present were other members of the Ba'th Party leadership and the Syrian Government. Erich Honecker and his delegation flew on to Cyprus for a state visit.

Cables Al-Asad

LD141308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Damascus, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, addressed the following telegram to Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR].

On leaving the SAR I want to thank you, dear Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, the SAR Government and the friendly Syrian people for the welcome accorded to me and the members of my delegation. I am deeply convinced that our visit and the successful negotiations will make a significant contribution to the further deepening of the traditionally friendly and mutually beneficial relations between the GDR and the SAR and to the joint struggle of our peoples against imperialism, for social progress. I wish you, esteemed Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, personal health and happiness in your responsible work for the benefit of the Syrian people.

ADN Report on Arrival

LD141542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1430 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, arrived in Cyprus today on a state visit. He has been invited by President of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou who, together with other leading Cypriot personages, cordially welcomed him at Larnaca Airport.

The entourage of the GDR Council of State chairman is comprised of the following: Dr Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the GDR Council of State, Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade, Guenter Sieber, head of the international relations department of the SED Central Committee; and Guenther Schurath, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cyprus.

After the playing of the two national anthems Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou inspected the guard of honor of the National Guard.

The parliament president, the chairman of the parties represented in the Cypriot House of Representatives, other government members, the mayor of Larnaca, the doyen of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cyprus, the USSR ambassador and other personages came to the airport to welcome Eirch Honecker. Cordial greetings were also presented by Cypriot graduates of GDR universities.

Accompanied by a motor escort the motorcade drove through the festively-decorated streets. The inhabitants of Larnaca and places on the route leading to the residence, the presidential palace in Nicosia, applauded and cheered the GDR guests. Banners in German and Greek proclaimed: "Cordial welcome to the Republic of Cyprus," "Long live the friendship between the peoples of the GDR and Cyprus," "Disarmament, security, peace," "Thanks to the GDR for its support."

Leaders Open Talks

LD141724 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou had a friendly meeting this afternoon at the presidential palace in Nicosia. The two statesmen expressed their satisfaction that, in continuation of their talks during Spiros Kiprianou's visit to the GDR in 1980, they again had the opportunity to discuss questions of the development of bilateral relations and problems of the current struggle to safeguard peace.

They agreed that political dialogue and positive steps for the expansion of peace-promoting cooperation is of greater importance then ever, especially in the current alarming and troubled world situation.

Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou noted with satisfaction that overall relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cyprus have developed successfully on the basis of the communique signed in 1980. They reaffirmed their firm determination to continue promoting this cooperation for the mutual benefit of the two peoples and states and for the sake of detente and world peace.

More on Talks

LD142218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1829 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 14 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus began official talks this afternoon.

In the presence of leading officials of the GDR and Cyprus they first exchanged information on current domestic and foreign policy questions of their two states. President Kiprianou reported in detail on the efforts undertaken by the Cypriot Government to achieve a just, democratic and permanent solution to the Cyprus problem. He thanked the government and people of the GDR for their firm solidarity with the just struggle of the people of his country for a settlement of the Cyprus question on the basis of the safeguarding of and respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment.

Erich Honecker then explained GDR foreign policy, which he said is aimed at safeguarding peace and rejecting the course of confrontation and the arms drive. In this connection he underlined that the GDR, aware of its historical responsibllity, is doing its utmost to ensure that a war never again starts from German soil and that the present and future generations would be spared the disaster of a nuclear inferno.

Both statesmen agreed that the safeguarding of peace is the main issue of the present time. They supported the specific steps for the preservation of peace, especially for arms limitation and disarmament.

In a discussion on the Middle East situation, Erich Honecker and Spiros Kiprianou condemned the Israeli's murderous campaign against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. They stressed the need for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, and for a guarantee of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to the founding and return to their own independent state.

The talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, were attended for the GDR by: Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee and member of the Council of State; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade; Guenter Sieber, chief of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and Guenter Schurath, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cyprus.

Present for the Republic of Cyprus were: Nikolaos Rolandhis, foreign minister; Yeoryios Andreou, minister for commerce and industry; Varias Markides, director general of the Foreign Ministry; Dinos Mikhailidhis, minister to the president [as received] and Angelos Angelidhis, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the GDR.

Attends Nicosia Reception

LD150458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2026 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 14 Oct (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, was guest this evening at the Nicosia town hall. Mayor Lellos Dhimitriadhis and the members of the town council gave the head of state of the GDR and his entourage a cordial welcome. As an expression of appreciation and pleasure at the visit the mayor handed Erich Honecker the badge of honor of Nicosia.

Erich Honecker said that the GDR always actively supported the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of Cyprus for the safeguarding of their rights. He stated his certainty that the state visit to Cyprus would further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. He said that the great value of this today, in view of the alarming international situation, was clear from the example of Nicosia, which had often been the victim of plots, intrigues and intervention.

Erich Honecker said it was thus only natural that today, too, impulses constantly emanated for the creation of a beneficial atmosphere in the Mediterranean. The GDR supported all activities calculated to make peace more secure. "We are for full sovereignty and independence and in favor of Cyprus settling its problems itself without outside interference," Erich Honecker stressed, and he wished the capital a peaceful and flourishing development.

In the Nicosia visitors' book Erich Honecker wrote: "Sincere thanks for the warm hospitality and the many proofs of the firm solidarity between our two peoples and states. Industry and creative strength, courage and the people's desire for peace caused the capital to flourish afresh. You may be sure that the GDR will continue to support actively in firm solidarity the just struggle of the people of Cyprus for the safeguarding of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment."

"I wish the capital of Cyprus and all its citizens with all my heart prosperity and a happy future in a secure and lasting peace."

Receives Diplomats

LD142348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1503 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 14 Oct (ADN) -- This afternoon the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Republic of Cyprus were presented to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at the presidential palace in Nicosia,

which is Erich Honecker's residence during his state visit. Erich Honecker welcomed the diplomats, including the doyen, Soviet Ambassador Sergey Astavin. During the meeting the GDR head of state held friendly talks with the heads of missions.

Receives Makarios Order

LD142358 East Berlin International Service in German 1724 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Nicosia, 14 Oct (ADN) -- President of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, this afternoon presented Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State with the Order of Makarios. Personalities from both sides taking part in the official talks between the heads of state were present at the ceremony at the president's official seat.

In a short speech President Spiros Kiprianou said he is firmly convinced that Erich Honecker's visit would contribute to the further strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the two countries. He called the presentation of the order an expression of the esteem for Erich Honecker's efforts for detente and peace and for his consistent support for the people of Cyprus.

Erich Honecker expressed warm thanks for the order, which bears the name of the internationally respected statesman and first head of state of the Republic of Cyprus. He said the award is a symbol of the deep friendship between the two peoples. He wished the people of Cyprus success in their struggle for the full restoration of independence and sovereignty and a happy future.

The representatives of the two countries present at the ceremony warmly congratulated Erich Honecker on receiving the Order of Makarios.

More on Cyprus Visit

For radio and press coverage of the official visit to Cyprus by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and a delegation of high-ranking SED officials, including meetings with Cypriot President Kiprianou, a dinner given in his honor and award ceremonies, see the Cyprus section of the 15 October Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH DPRK SIGNED

LD150430 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Berlin, 14 Oct (DPA) -- The GDR will supply equipment for the construction of a spinning mill -- due to begin in 1983 -- in the DPRK. This is a provision of the protocol of the seventh session of the advisory committee for scientific and scientific-technological questions of the GDR and the DPRK, which was signed at the end of the joint talks on Thursday in Berlin. The committee also discussed the present and future tasks of the bringing into operation of an automatization equipment plant, to be built in Pyongyang with the aid of the GDR. Both sides confirmed that in scientific-technological cooperation, particularly in selected areas of chemical industry, metallurgy, engineering and the food industry, progress has been made. The relevant ministries of both countries will take measures to further intensify cooperation.

The negotiating delegations were headed by GDR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Hans Reichelt, and DPRK Vice Premier Kong Chin-tae.

REPORTAGE ON 15TH CDU CONGRESS IN DRESDEN

Verner Conveys SED Greetings

LD141754 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1037 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Dresden, 14 Oct (ADN) -- The debate continued on Thursday on the party's tasks in the eighties at the 15th CDU Congress.

During the proceedings SED Politburo member Paul Verner conveyed the greetings of the SED Central Committee.

The party congress unanimously adopted a greetings address to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. In it the delegates give their assurance that they are aware of their responsibility as citizens and Christians for making society as a whole, and hence each individual, flourish. "We are guided in this by the historically tested convictions that socialism gives Christians the freedom to live their beliefs and to put into practice everything that is required of their attitude by the community in harmony with the entire society," says the greetings address.

In his greetings address Paul Verner stated: "This congress is an important event in the social life of our GDR beyond the ranks of your party, arousing attention well beyond the borders of our country," he said. Christian Democrats in the GDR, he added, can tackle the solving of major tasks with pride, self-confidence and optimism. Nothing binds Marxists and Christians in the GDR so closely together at present as the shared responsibility and common work for peace. "No one can ignore the fact that the most aggressive forces of imperialism, particularly the United States, are steering a dangerous course of confrontation against the states of the socialist community and all progressive forces of the world," said the speaker.

Verner added: "In full accord with the declared will of our people, the GDR has repeatedly stated that the planned siting of new U.S. Pershing II medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe poses fresh threats to our continent. Anyone who advocates more security in Europe must do his part to stop NATO's plans to deploy new missiles. In any event good-neighborly relations between the GDR and FRG cannot flourish in the shadow of new U.S. nuclear missiles which are supposed to be installed in the FRG as of 1983."

"The policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems is vital for the preservation of peace and the development of relations between them. This is the only reasonable alternative. This also applies to the two sovereign German states -- the GDR, which belongs to the Warsaw Pact, and the FRG, which is part of NATO. There can only be a peaceful future for them if they subscribe to the policy of peaceful coexistence and are guided in all their actions by this. This is also demanded by the basic treaty, valid under international law, between the two German states. The GDR is pursuing this policy with all the consequences."

During the debate on the second day, numerous speakers underlined the Christian Democrats' active participation in helping to secure peace and strengthen socialism in all social sectors. Dresden's delegate, Doris Roewe, spoke on the contribution of young party members to the peace action of the FDJ, and Oberkirchenrat Hartmut Mitzenheim from Eisenach spoke on the specific contribution of Christians and churches to preserving peace. Otto-Hartmut Fuchs, chairman of the Presidium of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics, also spoke.

Lauds CDU Role

LD141[illegible] East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Te[illegible]] Paul Verner, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, has praised the important contribution by the Christian Democrats toward further developing socialist society. Addressing the 15th CDU Congress in Dresden this morning (Thursday), he said that the alliance between all parties and mass organizations continues to provide the platform for the broad participation of all citizens, regardless of social origin, ideological or religious beliefs. The goal was, and still is, to continue the policy of the main task even under more difficult conditions. The speaker said that to work daily for this is a true service to one's neighbor. Paul Verner endorsed the GDR's determination to carry peace on into the next millenium. This necessarily requires the reliable military protection of socialism.

ADN Reports on Congress

LD150520 East Berlin International Service in German 1450 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Dresden, 14 Oct (ADN) -- "The unshakable basis of our political thinking and action is and remains loyalty to socialism as the humanism of our age, trusting cooperation with the party of the working class as the leading force in socialist society, the friendship with the Soviet Union as the main force of the worldwide struggle for lasting peace and social progress of the peoples." This is stated in a letter of greeting to Erich Honecker from the 15th CDU Congress which was unanimously passed today. Common humanist concerns link the CDU in the service of peace and in work for the good of the people closely with the party of the working class, the letter goes on.

This idea of common ground also predominated in the greetings address from the head of the delegation of the SED Central Committee which is attending the congress, Politburo member Paul Verner. "The friendly cooperation of all parties and mass organizations in the democratic bloc and in the National Front of the GDR is an expression of the very active, productive alliance in the interests of the whole people," the speaker said.

Verner said that the results of the party congresses of the friendly parties -- this year there have already been congresses of the Liberal Democrats, the National Democrats and of the Peasants' Party -- "have given fresh impetus to our proven comradely cooperation. They are an impressive testimony to the firm political-moral unity of our people."

This firm alliance for the implementation of the policy of peace and of the welfare of the people was the main topic of discussion at the second day of the CDU Congress. Scientists, church representatives, peasants, craftsmen, artists, state officials and others reported on their work in their social and personal spheres of life.

Archbishop Melchisedek, exarch of the Moscow Patriarchate for Berlin and Central Europe, Zenon Komender, chairman of the Polish PAX Association, and Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, in their speeches expressed their esteem for the flourishing cooperation in the service of peace. Ever greater numbers of Christians are recognizing the need for intensive peace work, Archbishop Melchissedek explained. "Progressive forces of mankind reject a nuclear war as a demonstration of madness."

"Our countries, which are fraternally linked in the socialist community," the archbishop continued, "are directing their efforts at helping reason to defeat unreason and helping to preserve peace as the most precious possession of the present and of the future generation in a stable and lasting way. At no cost should a nuclear war be permitted. The responsibility for this lies equally with politicians, artists and religious figures."

"Peace today is seriously threatened," Zenon Komender said. "In various parts of the world wars are flaring up. But above all the escalation in arms is continuing, which is being forced on by American imperialism and the present U.S. Government. We must put an end to this trend which is endangering the life of mankind."

"The present international tensions," Zbynek Zalman said, "the arms race engendered by the aggressive policy of imperialist circles, the conflicts permanently fueled by imperialism, which have now culminated in genocide in the Middle East, force us to direct our attention more and more toward international problems, to direct it to the defense of the homeland and of the entire socialist community of states, and to the salvation of mankind from nuclear death."

DPA Report on Congress

LD140412 Hamburg DPA in German 1701 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Dresden, 13 Oct (DPA) -- The CDU in the GDR has called upon the churches to focus attention on the common factors in issues on securing of peace. Without going into criticism of an overemphasis on the military, which had been made in particular by the Evangelical Church, the CDU Chairman Gerald Goetting said on Wednesday in his report to the 15th CDU Congress in Dresden: "In our country's churches it is also important to encourage the realization that when it comes to defending life and peace in the world, the uniting factor is much stronger than anything which, from an ideological point of view, might divide."

Goetting spoke out against "a unilateral disarming of socialism." In his words it would be "not only culpable lack of concern, but almost irresponsible to neglect the defense capacity of socialism and to weaken the defense readiness of the citizens of this state." Cooperation in all measures "for socialist defense of one's country" was "a necessary and legitimate form" of peace service. The CDU would "continue to strengthen our friends in their defense readiness and support socialist military education." It is certain specific forms of "socialist military education" among schoolchildren and young people which have been repeatedly criticized at synod meetings of the Evangelical Church.

About the relationship between church and state Goetting said that the meeting on 6 March 1978 between Erich Honecker and the leadership of the GDR church federation produced "statements which are and remain of definitive significance for the shaping of relations between the Evangelical Church and the socialist state." At that time Honecker had, among other things, stressed the equal rights of an equal respect for every citizen, irrespective of philosophical and religious views. However, representatives of the Evangelical churches have repeatedly complained of discrimination against Christians in the sphere of education and training.

CAPITAL EQUIPMENT INADEQUATELY USED IN INDUSTRY

DW141535 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Johnny Marhold commentary]

[Summary] By 30 September 1982 Berlin's industry fulfilled its plan in such important categories as industrial goods production, labor productivity and even net production. In part, the plan targets in these categories were exceeded. This adds up to a plan lead of M90 million in the GDR capital's overall economy, the equivalent 1.2 day's output.

Last year the capital equipment "per workplace" in the capital's economy "amounted to more than M100,000." The capital equipment "in the whole republic is worth M413 billion or twice the amount of 1970." Internationally viewed this is a "note-worthy quantity, but the joy over that cannot reach its peak as long as this enormous equipment is utilized only for 15.1 hours per calendar day on the country's average. Just a mere 10 minutes more utilization a day would equal an extra industrial goods production of M4.5 billion."

It is generally known that while the capital equipment last year increased by 5.3 percent, labor productivity rose by only 5.1 percent, "not counting the discrepancies between industrial branches and between combines." After all, the productivity increase of our work should be above the growth rate of investments.

MEHES ON IMPROVING FOREIGN TRADE 'EQUILIBRIUM'

LD150256 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Improving the foreign trade equilibrium will be a primary task of Hungarian industry next year as well. However, it must increase its exports simultaneously with reducing its imports and improving its profitability. This was pointed out by Lajos Mehes, minister of industry, at the discussion which was attended by leaders of the ministry and the representatives of 10 trade unions within the sphere of the ministry. The minister evaluated the results of industry this year by saying that they do not accord with the targets set in all respects. As we said, great endeavors must be made till the end of the year if the branch is to fulfil its export tasks, provide an uninterrupted flow of supplies for the population and prepare for next year's tasks.

Mehes on Thrift, Economy

LD150246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] A festive meeting was held in connection with the forthcoming world day of thrift at the cultural center of the Lang engineering factory [in Budapest]. At present the national savings bank is looking after approximately 168 billion forints of our money. The stock of savings has increased by 2 billion forints. Not only the accumulated sums but the number of savers has also increased. The meeting was opened by Janos Szirmai, managing director of the N'tional Savings Bank, and then Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and minister of industry, gave the festive speech.

[Begin Mehes recording] The experiences of the past decades have taught us and convinced us that by now thrift, the idea of thrift, cannot be narrowed down to thrift with money. It extends to every area of the economy. It means social thrift in the full, society-wide meaning of the term: thrift with materials, with energy and labor alike. I think I need not especially stress here and now that these requirements have perhaps never been as timely and important as precisely in the present and coming periods in our lives. The world economy and market conditions have not changed to our advantage lately. The overcoming of our economic handicap will be a painful and longterm process. Even countries that are richer in raw materials have been given a hard lesson as regards planning their futures. The development of our society also faces us with this lesson, on the first page of our exercise book, too, there is the word: thrift.

Thrift begins not with spending money or not spending money but with the creation of material wealth and income. We must manage our materials and equipment so that they produce the greatest possible quantity and the best possible quality. [end recording]

HUNGARIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEET 14 OCTOBER

LD150146 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- At the Thursday meeting of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar informed the participants on his official visit to Austria made on the invitation of Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor. Government passed the report in approval.

The Council of Ministers discussed and approved a report on the Budapest session of the Hungarian-Soviet inter-governmental committee of economic and technical-scientific cooperation. It ordered the economic commission to see to implementation of the resolutions made at the session.

Government has consented to the introduction of a new system of operation -- relying more heavily on financial interest -- of commercial units as from January 1, 1983. In the new system the managers of shops and restaurants will have more freedom in making the business on their hands prosper and in providing better service to customers.

The Council of Ministers heard a report on the activity of the National Council of Cooperatives and concluded that the council was fulfilling its function as organ of representation and giving useful help to improving cooperative activity. Government considers it important that the state agencies and the council continue to cooperate in solving their common tasks.

The Council of Ministers confirmed a resolution of the economic commission on realization of the proposals made at the 5th National Congress of Inventors and Innovators.

GOVERNMENT ENERGY PLAN URGES CONSERVATION

LD141354 Budapest MTI in English 1048 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Budapest, October 14 (MTI) -- The government's energy rationalization plan urges the population for restraint in energy consumption as well as companies and institutions. Under a 30,000 million forint project for the 1981-1986 plan period, the conduit gas network is to be expanded, central heating systems of blocks of flats is to be modernized, and general home heating to be improved. The population is being encouraged to switch over to more economic ways of heating, and new energy efficient heaters are to be produced. It is hoped that an increase in the price of petrol will make for more rational use.

Solid combustibles (coal, briquette, coke, firewood) account for 40 percent of personal energy consumption, gas oil 16 percent, natural or city gas 15 percent, and central heating systems of residential estates 11 per cent. Petrol and electricity are also important sources of energy. It is planned to reduce the proportion of oil by an annual one to two per cent, and replace it by coal. Coal washing plants are to be built at west Hungarian Tatabanya, Oroszlany and in the north Hungarian mine district for the improvement of quality. Briquette production has been expanded at west Hungarian Varpalota, Tatabanya and at a plant at south Hungarian Mecsek. Earlier coal furnaces utilized 50 to 60 per cent of coal, but today there are eight to 10 types of furnaces with 70 to 80 per cent efficiency. Conduit gas heating is to be introduced wherever possible. During the 6th Five-Year Plan period, an annual 25,000 to 30,000 flats are to be linked to the gas service. Use of night-current electric stoves is expected to become general after the opening of the Paks nuclear power plant later this year.

Oil heating costs 50 per cent more now than two years ago, the price of central heating systems for residential estates by 30 per cent, electricity by 20 per cent, coal by 15 per cent and gas by 10 per cent. Today the price of coal is a third that of natural gas and two-thirds the price of oil. Personal energy consumption is still getting considerable state subsidy.

The national savings bank recently began to provide credit at two per cent interest for 15 years for the heating of flats and buildings. The savings bank also grants credit for switch-over to a more modern type of heating, for a maximum of 10 years, at an annual interest rate of six per cent.

The saving of energy is greatly recommended. According to plan, personal energy consumption is to increase by an annual two to three per cent. The growing number of flats (370,000 to 390,000 new flats between 1981 and 1985), well-equipped households, and the expected annual increase of 100,000 cars will consume more energy. The aim is to reach the same level with less energy.

NEPSZABADSAG ON DEALING WITH POLITICAL CRIME

AU131605 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Laszlo Szabo article: "Public Order and Mood"]

[Excerpt] Protecting the state system, or looking at the way criminal acts of a political nature developed, is implicit in the concept of public order and security. Relevant statistics have not contained anything alarming in years: The number of such cases does not even amount to a hundred per year. It was noted, nevertheless, in the report of the minister of the interior and in the debate [at the 8 October session] of the parliament that, because the international situation has become more tense, "the going is rougher at home as well," and that, whenever possible, various imperialist special services and hostile propaganda organs are pursuing a secret war against us even more vigorously than before. As a result, people who harbor hostile intentions against our system have become active in our country. The minister of the interior conveyed the party's position when he stated: Nobody wants to look for enemies in debating partners -- people bent on improving things — who are concerned over contradictions of our development and who think differently from us. That also means that the police do not seek and do not "make" enemies and do not nominate people as such who have become confused, have erred or have been misled, either. It is in this kind of principled attitude, far-reaching patience and readiness to discuss matters that our party is educating its members, including those who fulfill tasks of state security in the police force. However, everyone must also be aware that our people's state has the necessary strength and determination to avail itself of the means ensured by the law against hostile attempts and to act effectively against anyone who violates the fundamental interests of the socialist system and endangers our achievements.

CLARIFICATION OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH DRA

The following clarifications to the item entitled "'Text' of Joint Communique," published in the 8 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page F 7, are supplied from Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian of 8 October:

Page F 9, paragraph two, line 2 reads: "...party conference and the ninth plenum of the...";

Page F 9, paragraph four, lines 10 and 11 read: "...efforts aiming at a concrete agreement concerning a political settlement. They...";

Page F 10, paragraph three, line one reads: "...and Janos Kadar highly valued the efforts of the...";

Page F 10, paragraph five, lines three and four read: "...the Israeli aggression, supported by extremist imperialist circles, against the Republic of Lebanon, which has taken a heavy toll of victims, as well as the bloodbath against the Palestinian Arab...".

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NIGERIA -- Budapest, October 11 (MTI) -- Jozsef Bende, Hungary's ambassador accredited in Nigeria, Monday presented his credentials to Alhaji Shehu Shagari, president of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 12 Oct 82 LD]

DISTURBANCES CONTINUE, DEMONSTRATOR DIES 14 OCT

NC141904 Paris AFP in English 1848 GMT 14 Oct 82

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Warsaw, Oct 14 (AFP) -- Attempted strikes, calls for demonstrations, and distribution of anti-government pamphlets were reported in various parts of Poland today as protests continued against the ban on the independent trade union federation Solidarity. Tracts calling for a boycott of "new unions" and participation in demonstrations were handed out in Katowice area factories, and anti-government slogans appeared on walls on area buildings, according to unofficial sources. At the Jankowice Mine near Rybnik, where the morning shift "temporarily" refused to go down the shafts yesterday, management and communist party activists persuaded the miners otherwise, INTERPRESS agency said. The agency said a Sosnowiec area miner, suffering "mental disorders," was foiled in an attempt to sabotage mine equipment. It said a Katowice area steel worker, wearing a Solidarity badge and suffering "psychological disorders," threw himself into a blast furnace. Morning shift workers at the [words indistinct] Hydral aeronautical company and the ZNTK railroad shops in Wroclaw failed in attempts to organize a strike, and the military prosecutor opened an investigation to find the instigators, INTERPRESS said.

The militia, which broke up a demonstration at the Wroclaw tramway depot yesterday, arrested 174 persons, some of whom were to be arraigned in local police courts, it was reported today.

In Gdansk, quiet today (?after) three days of violent demonstrations, the Lenin Shipyards were operating normally, surrounded by militia. Gdansk Mayor Kazimierz Rynkowski, in a letter published on the front pages of regional newspapers, appealed for calm. Broken telephone and (?telex) [words indistinct] between Gdansk and the rest of the country were restored today. INTERPRESS said yesterday's clashes in the Nowa Huta steel center near Krakow continued through early this morning, with police and private vehicles overturned and [words indistinct] and police injured.

The official PAP agency said a demonstrator shot during the demonstration died in hospital. The Krokow press said "troublemakers" trying to provoke street incidents were finding counterparts in Nowa Huta "because, among other things, the working class there is younger than in other regions, and, consequently, less experienced." Informed sources said at least two strikes had occurred earlier in the week in the Poznan region, and that the Ursus tractor works in suburban Warsaw had been on strike for three days.

Warsaw on Demonstrator's Death

LD141832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] PAP reports that during the street disturbances in Nowa Huta yesterday, a firearm was used by a Citizen's Militia official, in consequence of which 20 year-old (Bogdan Glosik) was injured. He died during an operation after being taken to a hospital.

The military garrison prosecutor in Krakow has begun an investigation. From the investigation materials available so far it emerges that the use of the weapon occurred in circumstances whereby the life of the Citizen's Militia official was in danger.

Death is a drama. It is a tragedy for the nearest and dearest. The drama in Nowa Huta not only strikes painfully at the family but is a shock for everyone, and forces one to think. Did it have to happen like this? Was it an inevitable consequence of a tangle of exceptionally aggressive behavior, going as far as the loss of the instinct for self-preservation?

In the settling of accounts regarding this death, it must be said clearly that it was caused by the intentional conscious activity and provocation of the supporters of confrontation in Poland and spokesmen for anti-Polish interests abroad. Do not stint. Against the backdrop of the previous, equally tragic incidents, what happened in Nowa Huta took an exceptionally drastic course. Anarchy, the blind desire to destroy, got the upper hand. Mob rule was victorious over common sense. In moments of exceptional aggression, anything is possible.

TV on Cost of 'Disturbances'

LD141922 Warsaw Domestic TV Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Urban cleaning department services worked all through the night in Krakow to clear up damage which, as a result of yesterday's disturbances in Nowa Huta, is estimated at almost Z600,000. News kiosks were demolished, windows broken in shops, dwellings and public service buildings and, in various places, flagstones were ripped from sidewalks.

AFP: Gdansk Grim But Calm

NC142057 Paris AFP in English 2052 GMT 14 Oct 82

[By Jacques-Michel Tondre]

[Text] Gdansk, Oct 14 (AFP) -- This Baltic port city had all the earmarks of a town taken over by foreign troops today as hundreds of grey-uniformed truncheon-carrying militiamen swarmed through its streets, ready to clamp down at the sign of the merest protest. Fierce clashes yesterday raged through the city, birthplace of the now-banned Solidarity trade union, when workers from the shipyards protested the government's Friday decision to outlaw the union. But the town today was calm. The few people out on the streets hurried past the troops, always looking sideways. Throughout the city, expressions were grim, faces drawn and very few Gdansk townspeople stopped today to chat in the streets. An impressive array of ZOMO militia anti-riot troops were concentrated around the Lenin Shipyards, where the workers theoretically went back to work Tuesday. Armoured cars and anti-riot vehicles were standing ready for action at every street corner near the yards, and it was impossible to move less than 300 meters (yards) close to the heavy gates barring access to the shipyards without first undergoing a police check and then being turned away.

It was difficult to judge whether the men were back at work inside the yards. Smoke billowing from two huge chimneys seemed to testify that there was some activity going on, but the scores of cranes dotted around the docks were all at a standstill. The pro-Solidarity slogans that once daubed the walls of the town have all been painted over, with the outlawed union's last sanctuary now located inside the churches. At Saint Brigitte's, run by Father Jankowski, the chaplain of the shipyards, a huge cross of pine branches inside a "V" for victory has been laid down at the foot of a statute of Christ at his tomb. In front of the cross, lying in a mass of flowers, was a photo of interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa. A red and white banner showing the Polish eagle and the word Solidarnosc was hanging overhead. A score of men and women were praying in front of the Solidarity altar.

They left one by one, in silence, without saying a word.

'Normal' Work at Shipyard

LD141222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Antoni Popow dispatch from Gdansk]

[Summary] The shipyards, ports and other industrial plants of the tricity are working today without disruption.

There are more than 20 ships berthed in Gdynia unloading grain, ore and general cargo and loading coal; another 13 are berthed in Gdansk and 5 more are waiting to be serviced. Transshipment of coal in Gdansk is making better progress than last month. However, longshoremen both in Gdansk and Gdynia complain about the shortage of freight cars.

After the decree of the country's defense committee on militarization of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard came into force, today, like yesterday, the first shift workers are working normally in all departments and at all posts. There are seven hulls of ships of various types under construction at slipways, including general cargo and refrigerated cargo carriers and a tanker earmarked for foreign shipowners. Eleven ships are being equipped. This work is most advanced on another ship from the series of general cargo carriers built for Colombia and a general cargo carrier for [word indistinct].

Gdansk Damage Assessed

LD141650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] In the tricity, after the incidents that occurred on 11 and 12 October in the center of Gdansk and the district of Gdansk-Wrzeszcz, law and order has returned. All production plants and enterprises are working normally. There has remained the sad balance of material losses and the incalculable personal and family dramas, mainly of young people pushed into the streets by those who inspired the incidents.

The material losses are assessed at almost Z3.5 million. The removal of damage will mainly be borne by the city budget, which will mean in practice the curtailment or non-execution of much other work in the communal economy.

One hundred and forty-eight people were detained, of whom some, after investigations carried out by the prosecutor, will be arrested and brought to book under summary procedure.

Eighty-six meters of chain barriers and several dozen road signs were destroyed. One hundred and fifty square meters of bituminous surface and pavements were burned or ripped up, 222 garbage cans, 158 litter baskets, 155 park benches and 8 railway maintenance cars were destroyed or burned. Seven hundred twenty square meters of glass panes were broken. A Fiat-132 car was burned and a further eight cars were damaged.

Cases of break-ins and theft from broken shop window displays and destroyed kiosks were noted.

WARSAW REPORTS WIDE INTEREST IN NEW UNIONS

LD141238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Reports are pouring in from various works and enterprises on preparations to form new trade union organizations there. The law on trade unions has aroused great interest in works and enterprises in the tricity. Many questions are being asked. The editorial office of GLOS WYBRZEZA has made available a special telephone service operated by people answering concrete questions connected with details of the law. For instance, many questions concern the modalities of setting up initiating groups and also how to set up trade unions in small enterprises, or a school for instance, employing only some dozens of people.

Lenin Steel Works

LD142306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] In the largest industrial plant in Poland, the Lenin steel works metallurgical works, a 13-man group has been formed with the aim of organizing the new trade unions. A former Solidarity activist has been elected chairman of the group.

Representatives of the founding committee have met journalists (?in order to) inform them in general about what the new trade unions want to be In this plant, they want to genuinely represent most important social, living, cultural and pay interests of the work force. The statute of the newly created organization must take into account the content of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. It must also be in accord with the spirit. of the Sejm act, said the metallurgical workers taking part in the conference.

Asked by journalists about the numbers of those who had joined the newly created trade unions, the members of the committee stated that it is clearly voluntary. On the publicly posted lists, new names are added daily, although the number is still no more than 100. The decision to join, the representatives of the newly created trade unions stressed, is enormously difficult. It does not come from one minute to the next or even from one day to the next.

One important statement from the conference: the profile of the trade unions must be (?formed) through general, factory, worker discussion. Whether the future trade union organization fulfills the hopes of all metallurgical workers depends to a great extent on the broadness of this discussion -- a discussion around a table and not on the street.

Coal Mines, Truck Factory

LD142310 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2104 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] More and more information is coming in on the creation of founding committees of new trade unions in work enterprises. Problems of work and union rules and regulations are being discussed. First contacts with enterprise administrations are being established.

A union founding committee has been created at the largest Polish industrial enterprise, the Lenin steel works. (Marian Zak), former Solidarity activist, has been elected chairman.

An initiative group has been set up in the largest lignite mine, Turow, in Bogatynia. Preparations for the creation of new unions have started in the Walbrzych hard coal mine.

At the Lublin truck factory, the founding committee has set up three subcommissions which deal with matters of rules and regulations, programs of activity and union information.

PAP Reports Progress

LD141528 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 14 Oct -- Preparations are under way thoughout Poland for setting up new trade unions. Founding committees come into being, composed of activists of all former trade unions. These committees started working out their action programmes and future statutes, as well as register applications with voivodship courts.

PAP correspondents report that the number of people expressing their readiness to join in and rebuild the trade union structures is steadily growing, but there also are factories in which the founding committees meet with reluctance or even outright lack of confidence from personnels.

Accession to the trade unions is offered also by former members of the Solidarnosc union.

More than 700 founding committees were set up in factories of the Koszalin Voivodship. 500 committees were reported from Opole area.

A consulting center for self-government activists has been set up in Lodz.

In Poznan region, founding committees were established in more than 120 factories. Similar reports have come from the Katowice, Lodz, Zelenia Gora, Slupsk, Grudziadz, Warsaw, Torun and Koszalin regions, among other places.

These committees include party members, people with no party affiliation, members of youth organizations, pensioners, etc.

Chairman of the founding committee of the new trade unions at dairy apparatus factory in Warsaw, former member of the Solidarnosc Witold Lisowski told a PAP reporter the following: "I should not and cannot refuse to join in the new trade union. The work is going to be tough, as embitterment among people is still pretty big. I believe we will find a common language with the entire personnel whose interests we are going to defend."

"I have joined the founding group of the new trade union because I believe that the creation of new structures of trade union movement will mitigate moods, both at workplace, at our homes and in the streets," said Urszula Mackowiak of the Zoliborzanka work cooperative in Warsaw.

First founding committees come into being in factories of the tricity. PAP correspondents say that the beginnings are modest, with the membership of the committees numbering from several to over a dozen or so people.

Helena Winiecka from the Gdansk oil refinery said that the process of rebuilding the trade union movement has come to a modest start, "yet we are not discouraged, as we already knew that the beginning was going to be difficult."

PARTY, YOUTH OFFICIAL DISCUSS NEW TU BILL

PZPR's Kalkus

LD150424 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] In Poznan a meeting took place of foremen and brigade leaders from industrial enterprises, and from construction and transport firms. PZPR Politburo member Stanislaw Kalkus was present.

He spoke on the problems connected with the implementation of the trade union bill. He pointed to the expectations of working people for the rebirth of the trade union movement. He stressed that the new bill is in accordance with the decisions and agreements concluded 2 years ago in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebice.

In the discussion it was said that the community does not have any reservations about the bill. However, anticipation and mistrust is observed among some of the workers in relation to the emerging unions. There are fears that they will be joined by people who will not introduce new initiative into the union movement.

Matters connected with the socioeconomic situation of the country, work discipline, productivity and wages were also discussed.

ZSMP's Rasilewicz

LD142308 Prague CTK in English 2109 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- The Polish youth will certainly join the new trade unions, Jerzy Rasilewicz, secretary of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth (ZSMP) Central Committee, told CETEKA here Thursday.

Jerzy Rasilewicz [words indistinct] of a Polish youth delegation which visited Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth.

Young people, especially members of the Union of Polish Socialist Youth, have been taking part in forming groups for the foundation of new trade unions since the first days after the adoption of the new law on trade unions, he said. Speaking of the groups of young people who take part in provocations, he stressed that these groups are influenced by ideological subversion from abroad and by illegal forces inside the country. But the majority of young people have identified themselves with the standpoint of the union that it is only work which can lead Poland out of the crisis, he underlined. The establishment of the new trade unions is a long-term process. It will be necessary to prevent the extremist elements from repeating the situation of the past years. Trade unions must remain the trade unions, and cannot become a political party, Jerzy Rasilewicz stressed.

WARSAW: WORKERS POLLED ON TRADE UNION LAW

LD141932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The trade unions law continues to be a subject of lively interest at many enterprises throughout the country. For example, as our correspondent from Wroclaw reports, today, at the voivodship court in Jelenia Gora, several enterprises from this region placed motions for registration of new trade unions. Consultation meetings, where information on possibilities of renewing union activity is provided, are attended with great interest.

An interesting poll on the subject of trade unions has been held at the Julian Marchlewski Lodz cotton industry plant. Answers were given by over 3,000 staff, that is almost two-thirds of the workforce. To the question: "In your opinion should a trade union bring together employees of one industry," more than 2,300 staff replied yes; and to the question: "How many trade unions should exist in one work enterprise," the decisive majority, almost 2,600 employees, stated only one.

ACADEMIC INTERVIEWED ON TRADE UNION POLL

WA081200 Warsaw EXPRESS WIECZORNY in Polish 22 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview by Wanda Waligora of EXPRESS WIECZORNY with Prof Leszek Gilejko from the Institute of the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism: "Workers' Voices About the Trade Union Movement" -- date and place of interview not given]

[Text] Trade unions -- what should they be like? In various social circles a discussion on this subject is taking place, though not necessarily a particularly animated one. The suspension of the activity of the trade unions, regardless of the political assessment of these facts, weighs heavily on this discussion. A more lively voice in it, therefore, it seems, are the responses of the workers gathered during surveys conducted by the Institute of the Basic Problems of Marxism-Leninism of the PZPR Central Committee. EXPRESS WIECZORNY conducted an interview with sociologist, Prof Leszek Gilejko, head of the Department of Socioeconomic Policy of the Party at the institute on the subject of the contents of this poll and its scope and conclusions.

[Question] Professor, what concrete goals were the guiding principles in your surveys and what did you want to find out?

[Answer] The subject of the surveys pertained to the attitudes of the workers in regard to the trade unions and their future form. The poll, for it was this research instrument that we used, was supposed to provide answers as to how much of a need there is in the worker milieux for the functioning of the trade unions in the plants, what the assessment is of the activity to date of the unions in the pre-August period and after August 1980, as well as what the ideas are in regard to the nature of their role, tasks, and duties in the future.

[Question] When and where were these surveys conducted? To what degree can they be representative for the worker milieux?

[Answer] In May and June of this year [1982] the pollsters-sociologists from the institute conducted them among the worker brigades, which were drawn by lot, in 45 of the largest industrial plants. These were mainly machine industry plants and also included the chemical industry plants. Over all, the surveys encompassed nearly 4,000 workers. In view of the location of the poll, it can be assumed that the views expressed in it are representative of the macro-industrial worker milieux. This also has a bearing on their content. The differentiation of workers' views, depending on the size of the plants, is known in sociology. They demonstrate also the dissimilarity of views of other social groups.

As to the subject of the surveys, the views of the macro-industrial worker milieu have the greatest significance because it is in these large plants that the union problems were particularly dynamic and acute; besides they were just as acute in the second half of the 1970's as they were between August 1980 and December 1981.

[Question] What are the findings of the surveys? What did the polled workers say?

[Answer] A decisive majority of those who participated in the surveys affirms that the lack of activity of the trade unions is very strongly felt in the plants. A significant part of those polled advocate the renewal of the activity of the unions even under martial law conditions, which also has, as the responses indicate, fanatic opponents.

The assessment of the pre-August unions remains under full criticism. The main accusations formulated with regard to them are the insufficient concern for Labor needs and interests, subordination of the unions to the administration, and the isolation of the union activists who were striving for their own personal interests.

[Question] And, an assessment of the post-August unions including Solidarity?

[Answer] It is positive but not without criticism. The activity of Solidarity on the level of the plants is assessed positively. The poll also confirms the beneficial changes in the activity of the branch unions, and the number of positive assessments for them surpasses even the number of its members among those polled. We did not collect any opinions about the autonomous unions because there were none in the plants surveyed.

[Question] Were the majority of those polled members of Solidarity?

[Answer] Yes. It is from this fact that the positive assessments contained in the polls ensue with regard to that union. Besides, a great deal of emotional influence can be noted in these assessments. The positive assessments of Solidarity activities in such matters with which that union concerned itself very little or did not concern itself at all, such as, for example, matters of supply and the organization of vacations, attest to this, among others.

[Question] Not infrequently one can encounter the view that actually the entire discussion on the subject of the form of trade unions is artificial, for since so many people joined solidarity that means that such a union suited them. It was possible, after all, to leave it and belong to nothing or to transfer to the branch unions, or to the autonomous unions.... What do you have to say to that?

[Answer] I am not an advocate of simplified statements. Time brings a cool assessment of the activity of Solidarity and its members themselves, which was reflected in the surveys and they also formulate a critical assessment with regard to it. For example, this refers to abusing the strike. A considerable majority of those polled stress that in the future trade unions should regard the strike as a final tool.

The polls also express a criticism of Solidarity for undertaking and concentrating on matters of a political nature. According to the majority of the surveyed workers, the trade unions, including Solidarity, should give up aspirations of performing the role of a political party. The majority of the participants in the surveys are also critical of their antisocialist actions and claim that the union cannot be exploited for these purposes.

In this context, in the perspective of commencing activity by the trade unions, the need for statutory changes should be also be seen.

[Question] Is that a conclusion from the surveys or a report from the concrete responses in the polls?

[Answer] Both. The question in the poll was as follows: Should there ensue some kind of changes in the unions?

[Question] What will the workers not give up for certain that can be concluded from the surveys?

[Answer] Independence. The necessity of retaining the independence of the trade unions is strongly emphasized in all the responses. The possibility of an independent impact on such issues as wages and tne income policy, economic policy, subsistence costs, etc. The surveys also confirm that the trade unions should possess a sense of responsibility for matters of economic development of the country.

MILITARY COURTS TRY KPN ACTIVISTS, OTHERS

Two KPN Members Sentenced

LD141610 Warsaw PAP in English 1433 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 14 Oct -- Two activists of the illegal Confederation of Independent Poland, KPN, Witold Tos 25, and Marek Bik, 20, both of Krakow were sentenced to three years in jail and suspension of public rights for two years in a trial which came to an end at the Warsaw Military Court in Krakow.

Tos was convicted of distributing several dozen leaflets containing false information and likely to instigate public unrest last Feburary.

Bik was found guilty of making together with other people some 200 leaflets signed by the KPN last April and of distributing some 700 other leaflets.

Tos and Bik were active in the KPN section for information and propaganda.

PAP on KPN Leaders' Trial

LD082206 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 8 Oct -- The Warsaw military district court today passed sentences on the leaders of the illegal Confederation of Independent Poland (KPN). Leszek Moczulski received a prison term of 7 years, Romuald Szeremetiew and Tadeusz Stanski each were sentenced to 5 years in prison. Tadeusz Jandziszak was sentenced to 2 years in prison suspended for 5 years for reasons of health.

Substantiating the ruling the court presented the facts established during the proceedings (?and) defined the legal basis for the sentences. The accused were found guilty of acting between 1979 and 1980 towards abolishing by force Poland's socio-political system and weakening her defence capability. For that purpose they founded an illegal union known as the Confederation of Independent Poland. In pursuit of its aims the organisation conducted illegal publishing activity, organised demonstrations and created agencies abroad.

Next the court depicted the activity of Leszek Moczulski and the remaining defendants, the genesis of KPN, its organizational structure, the role assigned to the accused, and drew special attention to the leading role of Leszek Moczulski. The KPN foreign agencies, including those in the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States and Sweden, were personally directed by Moczulski who also tried to get the biggest publicity in the West for his organization.

Admitting the absence of regulations concerning registration of parties, the court stressed that the organization's aim is of decisive importance and, as the accused themselves admitted, the KPN's objective [words indistinct] struggle against Poland's constitutional system.

The trial of the KPN leaders lasted 33 weeks and drew the attention of broad public opinion at home and abroad. As repeatedly confirmed by KPN [word indistinct] during the trial, after "victory" over the communists the KPN wanted to take over power and create the "third republic."

They also described themselves as career politicians, fighting the PUWP and its ideology. As professionals, they received money for their work. Their remuneration was covered not only from membership dues but also, not infrequently, substantial sums were supplied by Western subversion centres. As proved by the trial, they had no other means of support.

The defendants argued that they "founded an opposition political party" and were "not using force" in their activity. Today, and before that time whoever had access to the KPN programme documents had the opportunity to state that an organization pursuing such aims is simply a criminal union which has nothing in common with a political party. It is also true that the KPN documents state it crystal-clear that the organization "does not rule out any form of struggle." Thus there was no ban on organizing fighting squads and terrorist groups, fomenting of social unrest, conducting black propagnda, flirting with the most reactionary circles in the West, and the weakening by their action of the state's defense capability.

Martial Law Offenders Tried

AU081256 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Oct 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Criminal Proceedings Under Summary Jurisdiction: A Report From the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office"]

[Excerpts] A PAP correspondent has learned that in September, military prosecutors initiated criminal proceedings under summary jurisdiction against 222 persons, which includes 110 persons accused of offenses falling under the martial law decree.

During the same period, military prosecutors referred summary indictments against 95 persons to courts.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVISTS SURRENDER TO MILITIA

LD082306 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 8 Oct 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 8 Oct -- More Solidarnosc activists, until recently in hiding, are reporting to people's militia headquarters.

[Word indistinct] Wozny, organizer of an illegal strike at Pulaway nitrogen plant, and Cezary Listowski, Solidarnosc activist in Lublin, today turned up at the Lublin people's militia voivodship headquarters. After explanations they were released home.

Also today the [word indistinct] member of the outlawed Independent Student Union (NSZ) Wojciech Rozwadowski, Wroclaw Technical University student, reported himself at Wroclaw militia headquarters. He was released home after a talk and submission of declarations.

JARUZELSKI MEETS PZPR SECRETARIAT, VOIVODSHIP CHIEFS

LD141818 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Secretariat and first secretaries of voivodship PZPR committees have held a conference under the chairmanship of Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The topic of the conference was the country's current sociopolitical and economic situation and the tasks of party organizations and echelons.

PZPR CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD112100 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] A 2-day academic conference entitled "Reform, Production and the Market" has begun at the PZPR Central Committee higher school of social sciences.

The conference participants are discussing the first experiences to emerge from the implementation of the economic reform. As far as the legal preparations are concerned, the reform is almost complete. However, we are in the initial stages of implementation. Even at the beginning many barriers and threats have become manifest, especially with regard to prices, and the still small effects of the functioning of the reform in enterprises and at work sites. The economic and administrative cadre in industry are still not fully convinced about the new mechanisms. Many irregularities are still coming to light during the implementation of the reform. Prime Minister Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke of this on Saturday in his speech to the Sejm. The Council of Ministers has recommended that the essential corrections be made to counteract inflation and to increase motivation to better and more productive work.

In the papers that led up to the group discussions, the conference organizers, the PZPR Central Committee higher school of social sciences, strongly stressed the role of the market function in reform conditions, international links, the problems of indebtedness and ways of emerging from the crisis. The session continues tomorrow.

Marian Wozniak, Manfred Gorywoda, Zbigniew Michalek and Janusz Obodowski took part in the conference.

ORZECHOWSKI, GRZYB ATTEND RADOM CONFERENCE

LD102058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Text] (?Comparative) problems of the theory and practice of socialist propaganda and the tasks of the voivodship party organization in the popularization of Marxism-Leninism were the subject of an ideological conference in Radom.

The introductory speech to the discussion was delivered by Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee. He said, among other things, that the reimposition of the Leninist norms in the life of the party, and the movement of renewal, which established that its main task is the party's linking with the working class and the nation as a whole, are conducive to the issue of overcoming the present complex problems. The secretary of the Central Committee continued by pointing out that the main indicator of party work at every stage of social life is the restoration of the credibility of the party. The party will only be as good as its members.

Zofia Grzyb, member of the party Central Committee Politburo also attended the conference.

KOWALCZYK ADDRESSES DEMOCRATIC PARTY PLENUM

LD120826 Warsaw PAP in English 0720 GMT 12 Oct 82

["8th Plenum of Democratic Party CC" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 11 Oct -- The 8th plenary session of the Democratic Party (SD) CC held here today examined the SD's role in implementing the programme for the renewal of Poland's social, economic and political life. The debates were presided over by chairman of the SD's CC, Vice-Premier Edward Kowalczyk.

In a report of the CC's Presidium, he discussed initiatives of the SD to get Poland out of the social, economic and political crisis. He stressed that there was a need for awareness of the fact that it would still not be possible to solve many urgent problems in the coming months and years. The issues awaiting solution will not promote either improvement in the public mood or in the political atmosphere. There is a need to fully perceive those phenomena and know how to oppose those who would like to exploit them as arguments in the political struggle, Kowalczyk said.

The latest political event in the U.S. -- President Reagan's announcement to apply new economic restrictions against Poland -- was firmly condemned by the participants in the session as an instance of inadmissible interference in this country's internal affairs.

ZSL INAUGURATES PARTY POLITICAL INSTRUCTION

LD150416 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] In Gdansk the national inauguration of political instruction in the United Peasants' Party has taken place. It was attended by the chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, and the secretary of the Supreme Committee, Jerzy Grzybozak.

Present were activists of the party from the Gdansk region, as well as delegations from the Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, Slupsk and Torun voivodships. The creation of political accord in the countryside, the development of rural self-government, the raising of the status of instruction in all rural echelons and circles, were identified as the main topics of ideological and educational work.

The chairman of the Supreme Committee of the ZSL, Roman Malinowski, spoke on the need to deepen cooperation with the PZPR and the SD. He also stressed the need for greater participation in the work of solving the country's problems.

ZSL Conference on Current Tasks

LD131940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Excerpt] The ZSL's tasks in the building of national accord, especially in the countryside, were discussed today by the national conference in Warsaw of ZSL members who are activists in the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

Opening the debate, ZSL Supreme Committee Chairman Roman Malinowski stated among other things that those taking part in the conference are linked above all by the will to work for the good of the country, the countryside and the ZSL.

ZBOWID RESOLUTION SUPPORTS NEW SEJM LAWS

LD111958 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpts] At Milosna near Warsaw a ceremonial session of the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID[has been held.

The ceremonial session of the ZBOWID Main Board was devoted to the 39th anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. The session was opened by Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, chairman of the Main Board. A paper on the occasion was delivered by Wlodzimierz Sokorski, chairman [title as heard] of the Main Board of ZBOWID.

At the end of the session a resolution was adopted in which support was expressed for the laws passed by the Sejm and in which an appeal was made for support for the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth.

RADOM, TORUN, SZCZECIN DEFENSE COMMITTEES MEET

LD112210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] The voivodship defense committees at their recent meetings examined the current problems of the regions as related to the socioeconomic talks. At the meeting of the Radom Voivodship Defense Committee those present acquainted themselves with the results of another comprehensive control [words indistinct] and errors. Severe consequences will be suffered by those guilty of negligence.

The Torun Voivodship Defense Committee, after carrying out detailed analyses, resolved to make Tuesday the universally binding day for making complaints in the area. All directors, managers and chairmen of establishments and institutions are to receive people with complaints and suggestions on that day.

The Szczecin Voivodship Defense Committee assessed the preparations of communications and transportation for the winter and made it incumbent on the leadership of the enterprises concerned to carry out personal and permanent supervision over the organization and work in this sector of the economy.

DEVELOPMENTS IN NATIONAL REBIRTH MOVEMENT

LD112206 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 11 Oct -- The presidia of the National Peace Committee and the Polish Social Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe adopted a resolution on joining the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON). In the resolution, they voiced their firm backing for the idea of agreement of patriotic and responsible forces in the Polish society to overcome the crisis in Poland, to attain national rebirth and to promote the supreme interests of the state and of [word indistinct].

The PRON local cells debated in many regions of Poland. Genuine implementation of the forwarded suggestions and proposals by individual links of the state and economic administration, active participation in the patriotic upbringing of the younger generation and overcoming the moods of depression and [word indistinct] were mentioned as the PRON's main tasks. The significance of reliable and honest work was also stressed.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES MILITARY PROMOTIONS CEREMONY

LD112258 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1030 GMT 11 Oct

[Excerpts] There were numerous ceremonies today on the eve of Polish Army Day. The ceremony of presenting generals' nominations was held in Belweder Palace, seat of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. The presentations were made by the chairman of the Council of State, Prof Henryk Jablonski. Addressing those present, the chairman of the Council of State said, among other things:

[Begin Jablonski recording] As the (?rightful) heirs and continuers of the work of previous generations of defenders of the homeland, we go back in thought to the most distant battles for the consolidation of the Piast statehood.

We remember the feats of Polish arms in the time of the first republic. We recall the soldier-exile of the overcast period of the partitions and the heroism of the participants in the September campaign and numerous battlefields of World War II.

But a particular place in our military tradition goes to that battle whose anniversary has become the permanent ceremonial day of the Polish Army. The Battle of Lenino did not have a special bearing on the fate of World War II. It did not assemble very great forces. It was not the greatest of the battles fought by Polish soldiers. It is not even illuminated by the gleam of triumph. Even so, it is this very battle which has correctly been chosen as the symbol to which more and more new classes of the defenders of national independence become linked.

It is rightly so, for this was a great historic act of choice of the further road for the nation. And a wise choice was made, for it led to full national and social liberation. A choice was made which permitted full use to be made of the (?strength) inherent in our society, which meant that the blood spilled on all the fronts of World War II was not in vain, and in this choice lie the roots of the fact that the army took responsibility for the country's fate, for the fate of the nation and the state. Regardless of the emotions which this arouses in various strata of our society, history will judge it justly. [end recording]

A gala concert was held in the evening in the Polski Theater in Warsaw organized by the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front and the Main Political Directorate of the Polish Army.

The ceremony was opened by the deputy minister of national defense, Gen Zbigniew Nowak. A speech was also made by Lt Gen Nikolay Lushnichenko, who conveyed greetings to the soldiers of the Polish People's Army.

FALLING CEREAL PROCUREMENT REPORTED IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD121500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Farmers in Bydgosczc Voivodship have supplied 161,000 tons of cereals to procurement points to date, constituting 70 percent of the annual plan. Individual farmers have sold 124,000 tons; state agricultural farms, 23,500 tons; production cooperatives, 10,000 tons; and cooperative agricultural circles 3,200 tons.

Unfortunately procurement is tending to fall. While in September approximately 7,000 tons of cereals were procured in Bydogszcz Voivodship, during the first 10 days of October only 743 tons have been procured. If this level is maintained until the end of the month, farmers will supply only about 2,000 tons for October.

Agricultural services have undertaken measures aimed at activating procurement. We shall add that it is progressing well so far in the following parishes: Osielsko, Wiecbork, Kruszwica, and Dabrowa (Mogilenska) where annual plans have been realized by almost 90 percent.

GUS OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FAMILY INCOMES

LD120946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Report on 12 Oct ZYCIE WARSZAWY article: "Where Are the Shortages?"]

[Text] ZYCIE WARSZAWY carries an interview with (Jan Korgos), director of the Department of Social Research of the Main Statistical Office. The subject is changes in family budgets. Here are some details of the interview:

In the poorest families of employees real incomes have fallen by approximately 10 percent. However, for about one-third of that group they have fallen by as much as 20 percent and more. Among the poorest families of old-age and other pensioners, real incomes have fallen on average by 5 percent, but for one-third of those families incomes have fallen by 20 percent and more.

The fall in real incomes has been considerably lower than in families with higher incomes. Social protection has thus been effective for the majority of those families. In the wealthiest families the fall in real incomes has amounted to about 35 percent for families of employees and about 40 percent for old-age and other pensioners.

Incomes in the extreme groups in the first half of the current year were as follows: In the group of wealthiest families the average income per person amounted to about Z11,000 a month, and for old-age and other pensioners, Z9,500; in the poorest group, Z3,300 for families of employees and Z2,690 for old-age and other pensioners.

A gap of 3.5 times between levels of income does not seem too drastic and proves to a high extent the equalization of the material situation.

MINISTER DISMISSES RUMOR OF HIGHER FOOD PRICES

LD132210 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Adam Bronikowski interview with Domestic Trade and Services Minister Zygmunt Lakomiec -- date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Minister, a rumor which is circulating more and more widely has reached us. It claims that the government intends to raise food prices quite significantly. I ask you about this because food supply is concentrated to a significant extent with the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services.

[Answer] It is a brutal rumor. I would say that it belongs to a series of obstacles thrown on the government's road to stabilization of the socioeconomic situation. It is true that we have rationed food sales. But rationing sales means, to an extent, that stocks will guarantee both maintenance of the present norms as well as an improvement of the variety of many goods.

[Question] Precisely. What is the situation at the end of September, the beginning of October?

[Answer] I am very satisfied. I have most recent data here showing that our sales of b ad products have dropped, which, in this period, is an atypical phenomenon. Furthermore, bread products have been purchased not only for consumption. Both August and September brought drops in the sales of bread products, while supplies were good.

We have a good situation as far as cereal products, especially flour, are concerned, which guarantees preservation of continuity of production of bread products and continuity of sales of other cereal products. Despite the fact that, as is known, we have bought a small amount of cereals in relation to commodity production and possibilities of agriculture, from this amount that we have bought we are guaranteed the raw material for the production of cereals for a good few months.

[Question] And what about other goods, meat, for example?

[Answer] Meat procurement is going well at present. That is [word indistinct] somewhat lower than under satisfactory conditions, but it is somewhat higher than we need to cover the population's coupons. Variety is not very good. There is a lot of beef. Even in November there will be a coupon in the meat ration book for beef on the bone and veal on the bone. But we are only doing this to enable everybody to buy the better meat products and the better meat.

[Question] Minister, summing up this conversation, you deny this rumor about a rise in food prices?

[Answer] I deny it firmly, and I would ask that such rumors not be believed. After all, these days we are working with the curtain up, and if any decisions have to be made in this matter, they will be generally presented by representatives of the government, together with justifications. At present the government has not pondered upon it. There is no need for it. At present it is not even worth pondering.

Shoe, Hosiery Coupon Sales

LD112156 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Zygmunt Lakomiec, minister of domestic trade and services, held another meeting with journalists and presented the current problems on which the ministry is working. He spoke among other things about the changes in the work of the Domestic Trade and Services Institute and about the formation by the ministry of a special group to deal with food.

The Ministry of Trade will try to set up a state quality inspection. Minister Lakomiec stated that recent agreements with industry have provided a chance for 84 percent of those qualifying to buy shoes with coupons to be able to do so before the end of the year. Most of the voivodships are also engaged in coupon sales of children's shoes. In the opinion of the minister there is no reason whatsoever why these could not be issued again later. The reserves of children's shoes in the market are adequate. More difficult to implement is the introduction of coupon sales of hosiery and thermal underwear. The minister described the situation in this sector as very bad.

Now the last piece of information. In November compulsory coupon purchases of beef on the bone will be introduced throughout the country.

RESULTS OF SEPTEMBER ANTISPECULATION CAMPAIGN

LD132216 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] We have received information from the main headquarters of the Citizens Militia on antispeculation activities conducted in September and on the results of these activities. Teams of workers, youth and members of the voluntary reserve of civic militia took part in these activities in all voivodships. Three national operations have been mounted.

Hidden goods valued at over Z20 million were discovered in trade establishments. Goods which were the subject of (?speculation) worth over Z40 million were seized for the disposal of prosecutors offices and courts. Motions for sentencing have been submitted to misdemeanor courts in 2,850 cases. Almost 9,000 people have been penalized with fines totaling over Z5 million.

Offences discovered in September consisted mostly of the speculative sale of goods bought in socialized trade.

'Complete Inefficiency' Revealed

LD141608 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Representatives of work forces from 20 larger factories took part today in another meeting of the voivodship defense committee held in Piotrkow Trybunalski. This meeting discussed the results of the antispeculation inspections carried out recently by 12 groups consisting of workers, state trade inspection employees and the state administration and representatives of the army and militia.

They have revealed the complete inefficiency of internal control in all trade sectors. The meeting determined new tasks for the inspection groups and the voivodship committee for combating speculation designed to step up the effectiveness and speed of their activities.

SEJM DISCUSSION ON SPECULATION, ALIMONY REPORTED

LD091520 Warsaw Domstic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Sejm correspondent's report]

[Excerpt] At the moment there is a break in the Sejm session proceedings. The break will last for 1 hour. This is what has happened during today's debate since 0900.

On behalf of the Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice Commission and the Legislative Work Commission of the Sejm, Felicja Nalesinska submitted a report on the government draft bill on the amendment of the bill on combatting speculation. The draft bill encompasses currently occurring deeds which should be recognized as crimes or offenses. She said that recently speculation has gained momentum and has reached dangerous dimensions. The shortage of goods most needed and in the greatest demand results in a situation where, despite the difficult situation of workers' families, some basic goods are being bought at any price. This weighs heavily on family budgets and causes a broad stream of speculation. This justifies the urgent need for a further improvement in the legal system. The Sejm passed the bill.

On behalf of the Labor and Social Welfare Commission and the Legislative Work Commission, Deputy Eugenja Kepara submitted the draft bill amending the bill on the alimony fund. The major changes envisaged by this amendment are lifting the ceiling limiting income per person in the family, which conditions the right to benefits from the alimony fund, to Z4,000 and the ceiling of benefits to Z2,000. The group of persons authorized to benefit from the fund is being extended to include those who have a court order securing an alimony claim in case of difficulties in receiving that claim. The bill introduces the possibility of payments of fund benefits continuing for periods of time up to 6 months after the death of persons required to pay alimony in case the claimant is not entitled to family pension. In cases dealing with benefits from the alimony fund, the bill ensures the same system of appeal as in other cases ensuing from a social insurance.

Old-Age Pensions

LD100502 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 9 Oct 82

[Excerpts] The government draft law on employees' old-age and other pensions was presented by Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, who stated among other things:

[Begin recording] May it please the House. The draft law on employees' old-age and other pensions considered today is one of the legal acts of particular significance for the social insurance policy in our country. These solutions represent a certain narrowing of the previous, but temporarily binding, principles introduced by a decree of the Council of Ministers in July 1981. However, looking at the matter from the model point of view, we feel that these solutions are just, especially since many human matters have been resolved on the basis of this decree. I would like to recall that among the social postulates set down in the Gdansk agreement, a general lowering of the pensionable age by 5 years (?was called for). The government from the beginning has adopted the position that these postulates are not qualified to be realized, bearing in mind the cadre needs of the enterprises and the enormous financial consequences of a universal lowering of the pensionable age. Nevertheless, the pressure for this issue was no less than that applied for all Saturdays to be work free. The trade unions demanded a lowering of the pensionable age without guaranteeing an increase in work productivity or an increase in (?contribution) to the budget. In their turn, the work enterprises saw this as a way of solving the problem of the so-called (?social) employment. The government has chosen the middle solution which would reconcile social and economic demands. [end recording]

MINING-FOUNDRY COMPLEX INCREASES PRODUCTION

LD102256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Miners and metal workers of the Lubin copper mining and foundry combine have been working well this year. During the first 9 months of this year the five mines of the industrial complex extracted more than 20 million tons of copper ore and exceeded the planned task of the first 4 months by 2.7 percent. In the first one-third of this year a total of over 249,000 tons of electrolytic copper has been produced; this is 6.3 percent more than in the same period of 1981. By October more than 134,000 tons of copper has been exported -- 17,000 tons more than last year. The intensification of extraction operations and the increase in the output of electrolytic copper, along with the new system which favors a reduction in the cost of production and which is stimulated by conditions of the self-financing principle, have all favorably affected the economic efficiency of the Lubin copper mining and foundry enterprise.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES CAUSES OF MANPOWER SHORTAGE

PM141031 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 22 Sep 82 pp 3-4

[Interview with Ireneusz Sekula, director of the Employment Department of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, by Ewa Ostrowska -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Director, we were supposed to have unemployment and, as it turns out, we are short-handed. In July there were 307,500 offers of employment and only 19,000 people seeking work. And this is happening at the time when production is falling.

[Answer] No, our ministry never predicted unemployment. On the contrary, we continuously denied such forecasts. Besides, the assumption that when production falls by, say, 10 percent, then employment must fall by the same amount is oversimplified and unsuitable for determining the level of employment in independent enterprises. And this, unfortunately, is the generally adopted method of calculation, even in the planning commission.

[Question] What is your own estimate?

[Answer] Even in an enterprise which has, for instance, cut its production by 10 percent owing to the lack of raw materials and, let us assume, dismissed 10 percent of its work-force involved directly in production, it would be absurd to decrease the number of personnel responsible for keeping the production going -- the accounts personnel or the guards. A decrease in production does not shorten the length of fence that needs to be guarded.

There are also instances in which even a substantial drop in the value of output sold should not result in employment cuts. To quote an example, let us take one building enterprise which in the last year has been carrying out a large industrial construction job. It was using heavy equipment, carrying out large-scale earthworks and installing expensive machinery and equipment. As a result, a high level of finished output was achieved with only 500 workers employed, so the productivity rate was high. However, the investment was stopped and now the same enterprise is doing finishing work on apartment houses. They now do labor-intensive, low-value, complicated jobs on sanitary installations, plastering, glazing and so forth. In consequence, output is halved. The apparently simple conclusion is to dismiss half the workforce, simple, but inaccurate. It could be that this very enterprise needs to employ more people.

[Question] But you are not denying the fact of an unreasonably high manning level?

[Answer] Of course not. Nor do I deny the large decrease in productivity, or the necessity to alter the structure of employment. On the other hand, I do criticize primitive analysis methods and the drawing of hasty conclusions.

[Question] It is true that the ministry did not forecast unemployment, but I do not recall any thought of surplus vacancies ever being allowed here in this building. And today there are 140,000 more of those than a year ago. You were rather preparing yourselves for the first possibility: a surplus of manpower caused by the reform.

[Answer] In creating a legislative and organizational system of controlling the labor market under economic reform conditions, we had to take all eventualities into account, even the extreme ones, however unlikely.

But we have always regarded the variant which anticipated directing large manpower surpluses into the labor market as extremely unlikely -- at least in 1982. It seemed to us much more probably that the demand for manpower would grow and -- at least for the time being -- there would be unrealistically high manning levels in many enterprises, and the reality of the first 8 months of this year has fully confirmed this. We announced these forecasts back in January of this year.

[Question] The situation is abnormal. But I should think that it is very convenient for you. After all, you are the director of an organizational component whose job is to secure employment, and these days people can pick and choose among work offers to their heart's content.

[Answer] The situation in which those seeking employment are greatly outnumbered by job offers is advantageous from the social standpoint. It removes the threat of unemployment, makes it easy to employ school and college leavers, creates opportunities for career development for all those who want to work, uses up very little in the way of career development fund resources and guarantees a comfortable outlook for job-seekers by offering them the chance to select the work they want from a large variety of offers.

Nevertheless, no economic phenomenon consists exclusively of virtues. The fact that the number of work offers is larger than the number of work seekers means also that there are enormous difficulties in filling low-demand vacancies (in the public services sector, municipal repairs, municipal management), and this greatly affects the smooth functioning of our economy and social existence. It also means a decrease in productivity and in work discipline and difficulties with adjusting the structure of employment. [konwersja zatrudnienia] and directing employees to work in those sectors where they are especially needed. And this, in turn, directly influences the level and effectiveness of production. That means market supplies, the rate of inflation, the general living standards of society. As a citizen, I cannot be happy with such a situation, and as a civil servent I am trying -- as far as possible -- to bring about actions which will result in changing things for the better.

[Question] What actions? How will they change things?

[Answer] We have begun by analyzing the roots of the problem. The following are the causes of the slow rate of decrease in manning levels in the socialized economy (in the first half-year the work force did, in fact, fall by more than 400,000) and of the large demand for labor:

The economic mechanisms of the reform are not yet fully operational. The banks have been entering into credit agreements with enterprises only since April this year. Seven hundred enterprises have been warned that credits may not be forthcoming because of their unprofitability. A large number of those have put forward their plans for improving their situation, and some could possibly be closed down, but all this will not influence the manning situation until the fourth quarter of the year at the earliest;

Working time has been reduced in continuous production enterprises and in those which have a 6-day working week; this had to be compensated for by increasing manning;

New employee groups entered the labor market and have been employed -- those men who are under an obligation to work while martial law is in force and the soldiers from the extended military service age group who were transferred to the reserves in the spring;

High manning levels constitute a protection against excessive profitability -- which is taxed according to a sharply rising progressive taxation scale; also the fact that increases in average earnings are charged contributions to the career development fund causes enterprises to recruit large numbers of low-paid employees such as, for instance, vocational school leavers;

Being well aware of the situation in the labor market, enterprise managers are in no hurry to dismiss even those employees who are obviously superfluous, fearing that in a few months, when the situation improves, they will be unable to get them back to the enterprise;

The use of substitutes and the shortage of spare parts for license-produced machines and installations -- or of the hard currency to purchase them with -- creates a need to apply more roundabout, labor-intensive technologies (for example, moving materials by hand within a factory instead of using battery-operated electric trucks);

High levels of workforce mobility constitute a subjective cause; suffice it to say that of the 307,500 vacancies in July 1982, only 28,500 were newly created positions -- that is, slightly over 9 percent. The remainder represented positions already existing, but vacated.

All these causes must be eliminated so that several hundred thousand people can be released from enterprises in which they are superfluous in order to take up work where they are needed.

Other Details

PM140909 Wroclaw GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Interview with Ireneusz Sekula, director of the Employment Department of the Polish Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, by Ewa Ostrowska -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Director, the papers are full of advertisements offering immediate employment. What has caused this scarcity of labor? There is an opinion attributing it to the early retirement scheme.

[Answer] Well, you see, in July last year we had a critical situation with employment for those leaving school. Not very many people remember now that enterprises already had the right to determine their own employment levels as of 1 January 1981. It was no longer possible to instruct or to order them to employ those 400,000 or more young people entering the labor market. Neither did we have the kind of economic incentives to employ those leaving school which exist today. That was why the government created the opportunity for enterprises to decide who would be pensioned off early, who would work shifts, or where those leaving school were needed.

The limitations that the managers now address to the government, the Labor Ministry or the voivodas, regretting the departure of valuable employees indispensable to the smooth functioning of their enterprises, can and must be countered by reminding them who it was who let them go? It was not the government or the minister or the voivoda. Those same directors let them go, and they are lamenting the fact today, for without their approval the applications requesting early retirement would have gone no further. The Council of Ministers decree only created the opportunity for wise application, after considering all the factors involved, specific to each individual enterprise.

[Question] Should the letter of the law, however, not be more rigorous when it concerns such momentous economic and social decisions? Should it not preclude the possibility of a widespread action leading in an undesirable direction? After all, if we deduct from those 600,000 applications for early retirement the 200,000 who would have been given invalidity pensions anyway, and also around 150,000 of those who would have been pensioned off in due course, having reached pension age, we still have a total of almost 300,000 "prematures" who have vacated their work positions.

[Answer] I am not going to argue over numbers, although our own estimates are slightly lower. I will, however, argue over the principle. It is precisely the adoption of rigorous age criteria that would result in compulsory early retirement for five age categories -- that is, over 1 million employees. It is, moreover, impossible to assess from Warsaw who is and who is not indispensable within each of the several tens of thousands of enterprises in Poland. Besides, we have now arrived at the threshold of a reform whose very foundation is enterprise independence.

[Question] Perhaps, then, the decree was altogether superfluous?

[Answer] It was vitally necessary. I have already mentioned the fact that it was, among other things, owing to the decree that we provided employment, practically speaking, for all of those leaving school last year. I would also remind you that the decree was passed in July 1981, immediately after the ninth party congress which formulated a broad, constructive plan for national accord. This was all still before the breaking-off of the Warsaw talks with Solidarity, prior to the Gdansk congress of that union after which its leadership came to be dominated by adventurists and extremists, and prior to the wave of strike and protest actions in the fall. It was precisely that climate of neverending conflict and threat that induced thousands of people to put in their applications for early retirement and persuaded directors to approve them in order to avoid any further friction.

That is why the number of early retirements was higher than forecast. After all, the forecasts had been built on altogether different premises. Now many of those who retired early want to return to work, and, for well-justified cases, the Council of Ministers has made this possible through its recent decisions.

LABOR SPECIALIST EXAMINES 5-DAY WORK WEEK

PM131611 Moscow GAZETA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview with the chief specialist of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, Tadeusz Komorniczak, by INTERPRESS correspondent Iwona Gunia-Soltan -- date, place not given]

[Text] Tadeusz Komorniczak recently published an article in the POLITYKA SPOLECZNA monthly presenting his own, unconventional proposal for cutting worktime under conditions of the economic reform.

[Question] Do you regard the time of economic crisis as the appropriate moment for starting a discussion of ways to cutting worktime?

[Answer] It was precisely the profound economic crisis which made me tackle this subject. And here I would like to explain, right at the outset, that the point is not to curtail worktime even more, but to draw up a model of structuring worktime in which the actual reduction of worktime would be less than in the case of the introduction of the general principle of a 5-day work week.

[Question] Are you familiar with the consequences to the national economy, to say nothing of the extractive industry, of the introduction of the additional nonworking days after the August agreements?

[Answer] The introduction of free Saturdays resulted in a real reduction in work time. However, I would not wish to give my views of the economic consequences of the cuts in work time. Different people have voiced different views on this subject. In my opinion, the negative assessment of the consequences of those cuts are on the whole exaggerated, as are other factors at this moment affecting our economy to a far greater extent.

[Question] Could you describe the main premises of your proposal for shortening, or rather structuring, work time and free time within the framework of the economic reform?

[Answer] Its basic principles are as follows: After the introduction of the economic reform, the individual enterprise is to become independent. Therefore the state should not interfere with the details of its organization, including the structuring of work-time. Until now the state has been determining, centrally for the whole country, not only the number of nonworking days but also their concrete dates. We must definitely depart from this practice. As far as determining worktime is concerned, the state should limit its say to the safeguarding of the working people's interests -- that is, to guaranteeing them a specified number of free days.

It would be best if these numbers were worked out not on a weekly, but on a yearly basis, determined on the same principle that applies for annual leave. For example, assuming that the number of extra free days per year is 52 (that is, corresponding to the number of weeks in the year), the average length of annual leave, for instance, 20, and the number of statutory nonworking days, including Sundays, 56, then the total number of non-working days to which the employee would be entitled in 1 year would average 128 -- that is, just over one-third of the number of days in the year. On the strength of an agreement with his enterprise, and basing it on a compromise of interests, the employee would then be comparatively free to determine the structure of his worktime and his free time.

Presenting the employee with such a large number of free days for his disposal makes it justifiable to suggest the elimination, or the curtailing -- vitally necessary from the viewpoint of economic interest -- of some of the present social entitlements which are at present playing an enormous part in the real reduction in worktime.

Among others, the following suggestions could be submitted for public debate:

A. Any leave and justifiable absences connected, for instance, with the need to attend to personal matters, community work and so on could be taken from the annual free days entitlement quota;

B. Each day of unjustifiable absence could automatically mean a reduction of 3 days in the annual free days entitlement quota.

[Question] If the employees are given this comparative freedom, would it not in the final result come down to the majority of the population taking their free days on Saturdays anyway?

[Answer] It is not at all true that the majority of the Polish people want to have their Saturdays free. The surveys done by our labor institute show that this is just one myth among many. The people must be given an honest picture of the full range of opportunities, advantages and disadvantages resulting from the structuring of worktime on a yearly, or a monthly, scale, and not in terms of 1 week. They will then cease to cling so tenaciously to the concept of free Saturdays. All our experience so far shows that such uniformity in determining free days on a countryside leads to much inconvenience in everyday life.

[Question] How do you see the practical side of the implementation of your proposal?

[Answer] There are, of course, many detailed technical problems involved in its implementation, but I do not think it would be advisable to settle those problems centrally. After all, they can be solved in many different ways in individual enterprises. Here the enterprise should be given complete freedom, assuming, of course, that it has an operative workers' self-management organization and that the enterprise itself has been granted complete self-management powers. The people should decide for themselves whether they want to earn more by reducing their annual balance of free time, or whether they prefer to have more rest. The state does not have to interfere in these matters.

[Question] Are you also familiar with other propositions as to the structuring of work time and free time under the circumstances of the economic reform? Who is currently working on it?

[Answer] The 1980 decision to reduce worktime was a consequence of the social situation prevailing at that time, but it was not economically justified. Since then, all discussion on the subject has ceased. It is my opinion, however, that now, in the period of implementation of the economic reform, this subject has become very topical.

OLSZOWSKI CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO VENEZUELA

LD101606 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Caracas, 9 Oct -- Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski ended his official visit to Venezuela today which he paid at the invitation of his Venezuelan counterpart Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco. During the visit Minister Olszowski was received by Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins to whom he renewed the invitation extended by the president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, to pay a visit to Poland.

Minister Olszowski also met with the president of the National Congress, Godofredo Gonzalez; the minister of energy and mining, Humberto Calderon Berti; and the president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund, Herman Soriano.

The Polish and Venezuelan foreign ministers reviewed bilateral cooperation and exchanged views on the main aspects of the present international situation.

Both ministers expressed their concern over the rise in tension and international conflicts and deemed it necessary to increase the efforts of all states to eliminate the causes of conflicts in various regions of the world.

The two recognized that an important condition for the return to the policy of dialogue, detente and international cooperation, lay in building confidence measures not only in the military field but also in the field of economy and culture. Referring to the situation which prevails now in Central America the ministers spoke out in favor of peace and freedom in this part of the world, and also expressed the desire that the nations of that region achieve social justice, progress and welfare.

Bearing in mind the importance of the development of cooperation in Europe for world peace and international agreement, both ministers spoke out in favour of a successful conclusion to the next round of meetings of the countries signatories to the CSCE in Madrid in order to provide conditions for stabilization on that continent. They expressed their concern at the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East in connection with the recent developments in Lebanon. They stressed the need for a comprehensive solution to the conflict which would secure the conditions of peaceful coexistence and create security guarantees to all the countries of the region. With respect to the international economic situation the ministers agreed that the policy of protectionism and economic sanctions used by developed countries was harmful to the interests of all nations and that the reconstruction of international economic relations had to be linked to the need to curb the arms race.

Effective disarmament would allow to free huge material and human resources and use them for satisfying the urgent economic and social needs of the developing countries.

The Venezuelan foreign minister informed Stefan Olszowski on the historical and political circumstances concerning his country's claims to the Essequibo territory, stressing the importance attached by Venezuela to achieving a peaceful and practical solution to the dispute in this respect with the Republic of Guyana.

Analyzing the state of bilateral relations the ministers confirmed the resolute will of the governments of both countries to further tighten the existing ties of friendship and cooperation. The proof to this close ties is the active cooperation and participation by Poland in ceremonies of the 200th anniversary of birth of Simon Bolivar, which Venezuela considers a wonderful and moving gesture for which the Venezuelan nation and government thank, and to which they wish to respond by stressing and maintaining Bolivarian ideals, especially in respect to the need of peaceful coexistence between nations.

The ministers pointed to the possibilities of expanding cultural exchange and scientific-technological cooperation, as well as trade exchange and economic cooperation, with special focus on mining and the ship industry.

Returns Home

LD102320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Stefan Olszowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, returned home today. He chaired the Polish delegation for the deliberations of the 37th UNGA session.

Minister Olszowski delivered a speech during the session's political debate. He also held talks with foreign ministers of a number of countries which are participating in the session. On his way home from New York the Polish minister of foreign affairs paid official visits to the Republics of Colombia and Venezuela.

Accuses U.S. of 'Interference'

LD141216 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Warsaw 13 Oct -- After his return from the U.N. General Assembly session and visits paid to Colombia and Venezuela, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs granted an interview to the Polish Press Agency PAP.

Minister Olszowski assessed as useful and fruitful his stay in New York for the 37th U.N. General Assembly session and the bilateral talks he had there with his counterparts from 16 states, including 7 NATO-member states: Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, the Federal Republic of Germany, Turkey and Italy.

Poland has always attached great weight to the activity and significance of the United Nations Organisation, has contributed to its work and put forth worldwide-known initiatives. We also desire to make a constructive contribution to the present, 37th session, said Minister Olszowski.

The session is taking place in conditions of a serious growth of tension in international situation. This is the effect of strivings of the known circles in the West to win military superiority. The present confrontation course pursued by imperialism poses a threat to peace and NATO armament programmes heighten the danger of war. The imperialist and militarist forces are making efforts to spread tension to all continents, stressed Olszowski.

In my address delivered on the first day of the general debate I stressed that it was not Poland who disturbed international relations but those bent on exploiting our internal matters to stifle detente, whip up tension and escalate the arms race. I pointed out that the anti-Polish campaign, the propaganda [word indistinct] and the economic blackmail employed by certain Western governments, especially the U.S. administration, amounted to interference in our internal affairs. This was violation of norms of international cooperation and coexistence. Alas, the recent days brought fresh, brutal interference by the United States in Poland's internal affairs in the form of President Reagan's radio address. On this occasion I cannot but express indignation and astonishment over this new, inadmissible in contents and form, interference in Poland's internal affairs, in sovereign decisions taken by Poland's supreme legislative authorities. This fact violates good customs in international relations and is contrary to the U.N. Charter.

It is incompatible with the attitude of two states which maintain normal diplomatic relations, states whose nations have for years felt mutual sympathy, friendship and respect, said Minister Olszowski.

Reverting to the 37th General Assembly session, I would like to stress that the general debate evaluated the international situation as extremely alarming. Statements delivered by representatives of socialist countries pointed out that the source of political tension lay in strivings by the United States and NATO to upset the existing balance of forces and the confrontation course of the American policy towards the socialist states.

Opposing the confrontation course of the U.S. policy, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko presented a constructive programme of dialogue and denounced the American drive to conduct negotiations from the position of military superiority, Minister Olszowski went on. The Soviet foreign minister's address contained new weighty proposals concerning disarmament. [word indistinct] of a treaty on total ban of experiments with nuclear weapons, the stepping up of efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and ensuring safe development of nuclear power industry. In their statements, many representatives of West European countries also stressed the need for restoring East-West dialogue on questions of armament, as well as political and economic issues.

The Middle East situation occupied a prominent place in all statements. There was general condemnation of crimes committed on the Palestinian population in Lebanon and Israeli policy was criticized. Economic matters featured prominently, especially in speeches made by representatives of Third World countries, said Minister Olszowski.

Polish matters were broached in statements made by several representatives of Western states. This happened in 13 of the 103 speeches delivered, which is a small proportion considering membership of the world forum. The three well-known Western postulates [word indistinct] the Polish authorities cropped up in the above statements. With the well-known intention, in the light of the situation in Poland, certain statements alleged that the socialist states were responsible for violation of detente. Unfortunately, Polish matters continue to be exploited by the West as an instrument in anti-Soviet policy and ideological confrontation with the socialist system. Our internal problems, as General Wocjiech Jaruzelski said in Sejm on October 9, have at present become a fragment of global rivalry between capitalism and socialism. In the circumstances, we value highly the assistance of our socialist friends, the understanding shown by developing ocuntries and the prudence of other partners, Minister Olszowski said.

As my bilateral talks with foreign ministers are concerned, I had 18 such talks and meetings with the U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and the president of the 37th session Imre Hollai, said Minister Olszowski. I would like to say that they were useful talks and concerned a wide array of topics covering the international situation, forecasts and prospects of development, as well as current problems of the session.

I assess very positively my visits to Colombia and Venezuela. The visits showed that in spite of efforts made by certain modern governments and centres to isolate Poland in the world, our [words indistinct] known for its international activeness, possesses friendly partners with whom we can conduct a business like and constructive dialogue and discuss the further development of mutual relations.

The visits to Colombia and Venezuela testify to Poland's resolution to activate and expand relations with developing countries. Colombia and Venezuela beong to our important partners in Latin America. These countries pursue an active foreign policy and contribute to defence of world peace. They come out in support of disarmament and [words indistinct] international economic relations, Minister Olszowski continued.

In view of their natural resources and their [word indistinct] level of development, both countries have a large capacity for all-round development of their national economies. This fact and the complementariness of our economies favour the further tightening of Poland's relations with Colombia and Venezuela on the basis of mutual advantages. The joint communiques issued at the end of these visits reflect the results of talks in Bogota and Caracas which, among other things, covered expansion of cooperation on new fields. [passage indistinct]

CEAUSESCU RETURNS TO BUCHAREST FROM BULGARIA

AU142032 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1982 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu returned to Bucharest in the evening of October 14, after the official visit of friendship they paid to Bulgaria.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were greeted at the airport in Bucharest by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, by other members of the party and state leadership, by numerous inhabitants of Romania's capital city.

When they left Sofia, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people were seen off by Todor Zhivkov, by other members of Bulgaria's party and state leadership.

ANDREI MEETS GROMYKO AT UNITED NATIONS

AU121435 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 8 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met with Comrade Andrey Gromyko, USSR minister of foreign affairs, at the United Nations.

During the talks the sides broached certain aspects of international life and several issues on the agenda of the current session of the UN General Assembly. They established that the delegations of the two countries should cooperate in promoting initiatives to safeguard and strengthen peace, prevent a nuclear conflict, attain disarmament, primarily nuclear, politically resolve states of war and confrontation and resume the policy of detente and cooperation.

GIOSAN MEETS MONGOLIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU142132 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1849 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 14/10/1982 -- On October 14, Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, met a parliamentary delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic, headed by Tsedendambyn Gotob, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the GNA.

The members of the delegation are deputies Sambunghiyn Tseveen, Darhaaghiyn Ciultem, Dashniamin Dolgorjay, Orshihin Jadamhuu.

During the talks the sides highlighted the positive evolution of the fruitful relations between Romania and Mongolia and brought to the fore the important part the summit talks and understandings play in the development and deepening of the relations of friendship and cooperation to mutual interest, to the interest of peace and socialism.

Singling out the role played by the two countries' parliaments and parliamentarians in the continuous amplification of the Romanian-Mongolian relations, the better mutual knowledge and strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the two peoples and countries, the sides expressed the joint wish to contribute to taking them to a higher stage, to their further expansion and improvement.

The sides also considered that the Romanian and Mongolian parliaments, through a tighter collaboration, alongside the other parliaments, can make a greater contribution to the enstatement of a climate of peace, security and understanding among the nations of the world.

The same day the bureau of the Grand National Assembly gave a dinner in honour of the delegation of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

U.S. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS SERVE 'NARROW INTERESTS'

AU122132 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Dragan Colovic talk]

[Text] U.S. political strategists, such as the well-known Helmut Sonnenfeld, point out that it would be very silly not to use the present economic difficulties of the USSR and the Eastern countries in general to impose, through economic pressure on these as well as other countries, American, which is to say Western, global interests in international relations. Reagan's administration has accepted such a strategy and there have been many differences with the allies in the past few months because of it, and it seems there will be in the future, too.

The Western allies have some understanding for U.S. interests, but they also do not neglect their own interests, not only economic but also others. The Tokyo meeting of bankers of the biggest Western countries ultimately aims to coordinate the economic policies of the Western allies vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and the East. It should be stressed that this meeting follows the meeting of the NATO ministers in Val David in Canada, where the U.S. request to get its allies to be more reliable partners within the global policy of Western pressure on the East was voiced.

It is interesting that in this context the United States insists on complete loyalty, which is to say obedience, of its allies as regards taking economic sanctions against the East, but at the same time on another track it is involved in a very successful grain trade with the USSR. Its allies justifiably reproach the United States for its double standards. However, when its narrow interests are concerned, the United States does not care much.

By selling grain to the USSR, the U.S. ruling team gains twofold: It keeps the favor of the farmers, who are a very important link in the Republicans' struggle for Congress seats at the November elections, and at the same time it maintains some sort of trade links with the adversary who, because of the lagging of agriculture and food production in general, is forced to buy grain from its great adversary, paying in pure gold if necessary.

This is an additional propaganda point which, in the great contest between the two superpowers and the two blocs, is intended to create the impression among ordinary people of the superiority of the capitalist means of production. Be that as it may, it is essential for the United States, using every means at its disposal, not to allow the opposite side to gain certain advantages, which could disturb the idyllic picture of the omnipotence of the capitalist system and which ultimately could lead to a different strategic equilibrium at the expense of the United States and the West.

The agreement which ought to be reached in Tokyo, it is believed, will not only enable the ranks of the Western allies to be rallied through clearing up unclarified problems among them but will to an even greater degree aggravate the position of the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries in the incessant contest of the two blocs for the leading position in international relations.

Time, of course, will show how realistic all this is in the world in which we live. Despite such endeavors, in which the other side does not lag, the interdependence of the world is strengthening, and the developing countries are assuming an increasingly important place in it. These countries, because of their natural and human wealth, are becoming a more and more important and independent factor in world politics and relations, and both the United States and the USSR are both blocs must regard them with more consideration and respect.

MOSCOW SHOWS 'DEVOTION TO DETENTE' IN ACTIONS

AU131622 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Permanent correspondent R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 10 Oct -- Two specific events last week brought Moscow into a situation of simultaneously expressing its views about its international strivings both in Europe and Asia. The government changed in Bonn, and Sino-Soviet consultations on the resumption of normalization negotiations began in Beijing.

The opportunity, however, to assess these events directly has been avoided here. Reserve was shown toward the change in Bonn as would be toward, we may say, an FRG internal affair, and the reserve shown toward the meeting in Beijing can be explained as reflecting the caution that no error be made in either direction through premature expectations.

The ardent wish developing detente in Asia so clearly expressed in Baku recently, was confirmed by Leonid Brezhnev in the Kremlin dialogue with Truong Chinh, head of state of Vietnam.

When this dialogue began in the Kremlin, it appeared at first -- at least on the basis of the official statement -- that Brezhnev and Truong Chinh equally desire "more normal relations" with China, "of course not at the expense of third countries" (as it was stressed), but the official communique published yesterday makes no mention of anything like it. In fact, the idea of normalization is not mentioned. The communique confirmed what Truong Chinh had stated in Moscow. The Soviet Union, it was stated, "fully supports the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on concluding bilateral or multilateral agreements on peaceful coexistence of these countries with China."

In any case, Vietnam has not adjusted to the Soviet flexibility as far as China is concerned.

The Soviet position on the subject of detente in Asia will nevertheless remain as stated by Brezhnev, which is to say his clear advocacy of "normal, good-neighborly relations" with China, along with the remark that "this matter is not easy" because one must bear in mind "the burden of the past," but also with the belief that such an aim "may be attained" if the two sides "calmly strive" for it. "In any case, we are in favor of it," Brezhnev stressed.

Being between Europe and Asia, or more exactly on both continents, Moscow last week used excellent opportunities to confirm its devotion to detente in both directions.

NONALIGNED GROUP MEETS AT UN, ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

AU131221 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2020 GMT 10 Oct 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Oct 10 (TANJUG) -- The seventh summit of the nonaligned countries will be held in New Delhi between March 7 and March 11, 1983. It will be preceded by meetings of high-ranking government representatives, and then of foreign ministers.

The decisions above are contained in a communique adopted Saturday night at the close of the nonaligned ministerial meeting at the United Nations.

In attributing exceptional importance to the forthcoming summit in New Delhi, it was assessed that the aggravated situation in the world-resulting from the policy of imperialism, colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism and all forms of aggression and bloc rivalry -- demands that the members of the Nonaligned Movement should strictly adhere to the principles and aims of the policy of nonalignment.

The nonalignment ministers called for the strengthening of the role and efficiency of the United Nations. Unanimously demanded was the withdrawal of Israel from all the occupied territories and ensuring the Palestinians the exercise of their inalienable rights, under the PLO leadership.

Great concern was expressed at the situation in Southwest Asia, particularly as concerns Afghanistan. The nonaligned urged a political solution for the settlement of crisis in that country and on the basis of the "withdrawal of foreign troops, the full respect of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and strict respect of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference".

On the basis of such criteria and by the application of U.N. resolutions, the nonaligned also pledged themselves for the solution to the Cyprus problem, to the problems of Western Sahara, Namibia, and Kampuchea.

The nonaligned foreign ministers decided that regarding the increasingly difficult situation in Latin America, a special ministerial meeting of the nonaligned coordination bureau should be held in Managua next January.

The communique also urged the nonaligned countries to "maintain their cohesion" and show active interest in the launching of global negotiations on a new international economic order during the current session of the U.N. General Assembly.

MAMULA RETURNS FROM LIBYAN VISIT 14 OCTOBER

LD150226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 14 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, Admiral Branko Mamula, returned home Thursday from a brief working visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

During the visit to the friendly and nonaligned country, Admiral Mamula toured a number of units and institutions of the Libyan armed forces. He also met with the commander in chief of the Libyan armed forces, Brigadier Jabir. They discussed the further development of relations and expansion of cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

Admiral Mamula was also received by leader of the Libyan People's Revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to whom he presented a message from the Presidency of Yugoslavia.

AUTO PRODUCTION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU071620 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Sofia, 5 Oct (TANJUG) -- Today in Sofia, Radomir Micic, general director of the Crvena Zastava automobile plant, and Nikolay Georgiev, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee of Transport and Machine-building, signed an agreement on long-term production cooperation in the automobile industry. According to this document, valid till 1992, Crvena Zastava will deliver Zastava passenger automobiles to Bulgaria, while the Bulgarian partner will supply the Yugoslav producer with parts for Zastava passenger vehicles. The agreement will be carried out by the Crvena Zastava plant and the Zastava-Impeks and the Bitola Javor import-export enterprises.

According to the agreement, in the next 5 months, Crvena Zastava will deliver 1,000 Mediteran 1100 cars of a total value of more than $3 million. At the end of this or at the beginning of the next month, the first shipment of 200 Zastava cars will appear on the Bulgarian market.

The following were present at the signing of the agreement today: Straso Hristov, president of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and Danilo Puric, Yugoslav ambassador in Sofia, on the Yugoslav side, and Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, on the Bulgarian side.

SFRY PRESIDENCY CALLS FOR 'ENERGETIC ACTION'

LD142016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Oct (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has considered a number of topical questions of the country's political and security situation at a session chaired by Vidoje Zarkovic and attended by the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the provinces, the president of the SFRY Assembly and the federal secretary for foreign affairs.

A communique on the session of the SFRY Presidency says:

The highly aggravated international political and economic relations, confrontation between the blocs and activity from the positions of force in the struggle for supremacy and spheres of interests is also reflected, along with a deep deterioration of the international situation and relations, in the political situation in our own country.

The forces of international reaction -- adversaries of socialism, self-management and Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned foreign policy -- are exerting an increased an organized pressure on our country in an attempt to weaken and destabilize it. They are trying to exploit the negative economic situation and the problems our society faces today by attacking our social system and organizing and encouraging our internal enemies. They have a common aim -- whether they act from the positions of bourgeois liberalism, dogmatic bureaucratism or counterrevolutionary nationalism -- to sow doubt and spread dispair and disbelief in our society's ability to surmount the existing difficulties. They try to exercise their influence in various ways and wherever they find an opening, making use of our shortcomings. They are also trying to infiltrate some of our institutions, including a part of our information media, whose editorial boards, in the absence of a clear ideological and political stand and a critical attitude to certain articles and their authors, depict a distorted image of Yugoslav reality. We lack determination in ideological and political confrontation and in the process of unmasking the essence and character of the enemy activity. It is indispensable to encourage and promote the constructive criticism of our practice and our shortcomings, because such criticism is an important prerequisite for achieving social progress and surmounting existing difficulties. That will reduce the scope for petty criticizing the petty bourgeois chaos.

Because of this, the participants in the session stressed the role and responsibility of the publishing councils and other organs who are responsible in editorial boards for editorial policy, which may be based only on the program of the LCY and the policy pursued by our society.

At the session it was stated that the full involvement of all social factors in overcoming the current economic difficulties and in further developing socialist self-managing social relations is the best defense against all the pressures from the activity of the opponents of socialism and self-management. At this moment this boils down to the struggle for the realization of the program of economic stabilization.

At this session special stress was again placed on the need for energetic action against every form of misuse and against bureaucratic usurpation and illegal acts and other forms of behavior which cause various kinds of damage to our society -- moral, political and material damage. Attention was also drawn in this connection to the responsibility borne by social and government organs, whose task is to guard social property and see that the law is respected. The period since the adoption of the SFRY Presidency's conclusions on these issues (on 6 July this year), although short, nevertheless proves that resolute and consistent action, respect for our social norms and strict application of the law make possible success in countering various forms of misuse, illegal acts and waste of social property. The results so far achieved in this respect provide an impetus to further successful action. The Presidency also discussed other matters within its sphere of competence.

'URGENT' ECONOMIC MEASURES PROPOSED TO ASSEMBLY

LD141350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1301 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 14 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government today (Thursday) proposed to the parliament a package of urgent measures designed to promote exports, influence more rational foreign currency expenditures, stimulate the saving of all energy types and restrict more effectively the overall domestic spending in keeping with the realistic possibilities of the country.

Yugoslav Vice Premier Borisav Srebric stressed the above in his report to the parliament. Srebric stated that according to their effect on economic activities the above measures are not restrictive. Yugoslavia is firm in its decision to strengthen the country's foreign liquidity as well as to introduce rigorous saving measures in regard to all foreign currency expenditures.

At the same time Vice Premier Srebric categorically denied rumours on the alleged taking of foreign currency from citizens private accounts. He stressed that citizens freely use their foreign currency deposited on state guaranteed accounts with Yugoslav banks. Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed abroad "continue to enjoy unchanged facilities for keeping their foreign currency on accounts with our banks and spending it in the country", he said.

Guaranteeing the full inviolability of private foreign currency accounts in Yugoslav banks, Yugoslavia will introduce necessary temporary measures with the aim of destimulating trips abroad. Dinar deposits will be introduced which will increase correspondingly with the number of trips, but "which will have absolutely no connection with the citizens right to freely use their foreign currency".

Within the framework of the proposed law on exchange transactions and the circulation of effective foreign exchange, Yugoslavia will in fact regulate all questions concerning the purchase of foreign exchange from foreign persons and Yugoslav citizens in more detail. The vice premier critically remarked that private transactions in foreign exchange, which are no permitted in any other country, had developed in recent years.

Srebri warned that these transactions had been harmful to the country and enabled individuals to amass wealth without working. He noted that a considerable part of the foreign exchange earned from foreign tourism, as well as of remittances from Yugoslav workers abroad and emigrants, had been "pocketed by private individuals, mostly persons with questionable occupations".

The vice premier also announced a series of measures aimed at expanding the existing sources of energy to a maximum and adjusting consumption with the real possibilities as smoothly as possible. These measures are aimed, among other things, at speeding up the construction of several thermo-electric power plants, boosting the energy, output of the existing ones and increasing the output of coal before the beginning of the winter.

At the same time, the government passed a decree introducing a second stage of restrictions on electricity consumption throughout the country. Parallel with this, the republics and the provinces will reach an agreement providing for a greater measure of solidarity. Household should be stimulated to save more electricity through prices, it was proposed.

Conditions for the essential work of thermoelectric power plants using crude oil, which are for the most part out of operation at the moment, will be created.

The Yugoslav Government has decided to introduce regulation measures for the overextensive petrol and diesel fuel consumption in the country. Therefore, the issuing of coupons on 40 litres of petrol a month for each automobile has been proposed. This is the quality that can be guaranteed. Vice Premier Srebric explained that the above represents rigorous comsumption restrictions, but that under conditions of shortages it has to be accepted as an extraordinary measures beyond the market economy frameworks.

He added that it must be realized that to provide material conditions for collecting agricultural crops and carrying out the autumn sowing is of a much greater importance. A law on taxing mazut consumers has also been proposed. The goal is to accelerate the process of substituting mazut by domestic energy sources, the process already completed earlier by the developed countries.

The Yugoslav Government today also announced changes in a number of other regulations designed to provide permanent priority to financing the current reproduction over financing the current reproduction over financing investments.

The Yugoslav vice premier particularly stressed that the overcoming of the difficult problem of the country's liquidity demands an urgent change of attitudes regarding losses in self management enterprises and towards financing the current reproduction.

Srebric also noted that the socialization of losses leades to the lack of responsibility in enterprises for results achieved and he indicated that heavier consequences will have to be bourne by those operating with losses.

The goal of these measures, Srebric said in ending, is to overcome current economic difficulties by the end of the year and create conditions for a more complete economic stabilization over the next year.

SFRY RECEIVES $200 MILLION SHORT-TERM LOAN

LD141346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1113 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Belgrade, October 14 (TANJUG) -- A consortium of U.S. and Japanese banks has granted a 200 million dollar short-term financial credit to Yugoslav banks.

Besides Jugobank - Associated Bank (Jugobanka-Udruzzena Banka) the transaction coordinator on the Yugoslav side, other credit beneficaries will be the Belgrade Associated Bank (Beogradska Udruzzena Banka), the Associated Ljubljana Bank (Udruzzena Ljubljanska Banka), the Sarajevo Economic Bank (Privredna Banka Sarajevo) and the Zagreb Bank (Zagrebaccka Banka).

The U.S. Bank-City Corporation [as received] heads the foreign banks consortium.

Of the 200 million dollar loan, the repayment term of which is 18 months, U.S. banks will grant 160 million dollars, Japanese banks 25 million dollars and the Jugobank New York agency 15 million dollars.

The credit will be used to back up Yugoslav foreign currency solvency in international payments and to alleviate season oscillations in the foreign currency inflow.

Jugobanka Director Branko Colanovic has stated to the Belgrade POLITIKA that the above credit will be used under favourable market interests rates. "Above business arrangement confirms the confidence of the international financial market in the usefulness of crediting the Yugoslav economy and will represent a stimulus for other international financial sources in Europe, as well as from regions rich in oil," Colanovic stressed.

HASANI ADDRESSES KOSOVO UNIVERSITY SITUATION

AU132110 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Oct 82 p 4

[M.A. report on speech by Kosovo LC President Sinan Hasani at Pristina LC Communal Committee meeting 8 Oct]

[Text] We are facing the brutal truth that a strong escalation of Albanian nationalism and irredentism has occurred at Kosovo University. Thus we were confronted with a hostile activity of large proportions which manifested itself in brutal actions both during the demonstrations and afterwards. The consequences of all that have caused us great headaches not only at the university and in Pristina and the province but also in the country as a whole, Sinan Hasani said at the session of the Pristina Communal Committee of the League of Communists last night.

Thanks to a comprehensive action of the League of Communists and of all progressive forces, we have overcome this difficult situation. We have needed quite a long period for that because a certain number of people, and especially certain forces at the university, were not immediately able or did not want to perceive the background of this hostile activity and were unable to understand that what was offered was the ideology of the overthrown class and that what was involved were foreign interests, including primarily those of Enver Hoxha's appetites, as well as the wishes of Zog and his followers; it was not possible in good time to perceive the interests of the big powers which even today have not renounced their intentions.

All these problems that we have faced and still continue to face are a warning to us to be even more vigilant and to wage an uncompromising action in stabilizing the situation. All working people and the peoples and nationalities of Kosovo and the entire country demand this of us.

We have now activated and accelerated the process of ideological-political differentiation at the university. We have carried out a comprehensive mobilization of personnel and cadres there. And the results have not failed to materialize. We have achieved great results in overcoming the existing situation which was characterized by silence, opportunism and defensive attitudes. We have now given a powerful jolt to the internal enemy who had existed for years and was well organized. We have uncovered and cut his roots. As an organized force that existed there, the enemy has suffered a heavy blow, but we must not deceive ourselves that the enemy has been finally and definitely defeated. The enemy still exists and waits for an opportunity. But we are the ones who must finally defeat him.

Following all these actions of ours, the people have realized what the state of affairs is. They have seen that those were agents of Enver Hoxha and of foreign forces. It is now our great responsibility not to allow a recurrence of something similar. Therefore, we must remove everything that might favor such a recurrence. Our latest actions, such as for instance the one at the university, are a great encouragement to us. They show that we can achieve the desired results. It is much easire for us now because we are gradually narrowing the circle and know with whom we are dealing. And if anyone thinks that merely by keeping silent or by any other means he can retain his position at the university or in any other community in order to again begin to scheme later, he is badly mistaken.